

Text Book of British Butterflies & Moths



BY L.W. NEWMAN, F.E.S. & H.A. LEEDS.

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TEXT BOOK
OF BRITISH
BUTTERFLIES AND

MOTHS

Containing all the formerly
so-called Macro-Lepidoptera, &c.

BY
L. W. NEWMAN, F.E.S.
AND
H. A. LEEDS.

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TEXT BOOK

OF THE

BUTTERFLIES AND

MOTHS

Illustrated by the author
and Mrs. J. H. M. L. L. L.

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PREFACE.

BUTTERFLY and Moth collecting, both as a hobby and as a science, is destined to provide healthy pleasure for increased numbers in the future. Undoubtedly the "net" is the deterrent factor. The very sight of a person carrying a net causes the majority of spectators to smile; and from a group of onlookers remarks of an annoying character often emanate. Occasionally, however, a genuine interest is taken; this usually arises when a specimen has just been netted. After a cursory examination of the insect in the killing bottle, the invariable question is "What is it?" The immediate reply in one case was, "*Polyommatus argiolus*." "What did he say?" asked a companion of the questioner. "Dunno, come on." They departed, but soon turned round and treated the collector to a series of cat calls, whistling, shouting and cap-waving; and it served him right. This occurred in Epping Forest. The same evening the collector repeated to a friend how he had been annoyed, and was advised to try the English name on the next party of questioners, and to enlighten them with a little of the life history in simple language. The same spot was visited two days afterwards. Another party came along and a rehearsal of the scene occurred, inclusive of the question. This time the answer was, "The Holly Blue. It is so named because it frequents holly bushes and is of a blue colour." Other particulars were added, that the caterpillar fed on the holly buds, etc.; and this elicited a few questions from the onlookers. Interruption was caused by the appearance of another Holly Blue; the pursuit was witnessed by the visitors with a feeling of anxious pleasure, and a successful sweep of the net, resulted in a chorus of, "He's got it," followed by a rush to the site of the capture. The visitors waited a few minutes, and then, with a courteous "Good morning," went away. This time no whistling, etc., invited the attention of others to the man with the net.

Unfortunately all our English names do not lend themselves so readily to an answer, but the majority are somewhat descriptive. It is not the intention to decry herein the scientific names—*they are essential*—but discrimination as to the proper time and place to make use of them is necessary. When a farmer appears on the scene, and is told something he can understand, which is true and interesting, relating to an insect, he is more likely to allow of a reasonable access to his fields than if a reply is given which conveys nothing tangible to him.

The introduction of Nature Study Classes into the schools will instil in many minds a yearning for further knowledge, and doubtless

our Butterflies and Moths, with their varying transitions, will prove to be not the least fascinating branch. This will teach the rising generation not to shy at a net, and a little tact will probably assist friendship with their elders.

Possibly many fear that a great addition to the ranks will mean the capturing and killing of almost everything met with. It must, however, not be overlooked that the object lessons given usually embrace specimens showing the stages from the egg to the insect. The youthful collector will desire to breed the insects, and will not be long before discovering that such specimens are usually more perfect than the captured ones. But to breed successfully something must be known as to food-plants, extent of time as a caterpillar, what is necessary when the latter is about to undergo its important change to a chrysalis, and when the perfect insect may be expected. This book has been compiled to meet this need to the fullest extent possible. The collector will not stop at local species. There will soon be a yearning for something outside the near radius. A small outlay will procure ova, or larvæ, of insects which he has no means of otherwise obtaining, and the food-plant column of the "Treatise" will enable a decision to be arrived at as to what particular kinds can be supplied with locally grown food, whilst the "Hints" portion should prove of assistance generally.

This book is not confined to the field and breeding work of the collector. It does not give descriptions or coloured illustrations of the insects, as excellent recent works are obtainable which render identification an easy task so far as the greater portion of our species are concerned. Its utility can be partially gathered from the remarks which precede the divisions, and also from the following explanation as to its compilation:—

The style adopted in the past of arranging the names in their family and generic order, and not providing an index, is one which enables only the experienced collector to readily find the specific names, and when the ovum, larva, pupa, and imago are each placed under separate headings, and again sub-divided into months, unnecessary duplication is involved. Moreover, there are no means by which the searcher can quickly ascertain whether the whole, part, or practically nothing of the life history is known; and occasionally some hours of search will prove that the insect is not included at all.

Before deciding on the lines to be adopted primarily in the "Treatise" an analysis of names was necessary. This resulted in the finding that the duplication of scientific specific names was frequent, but of English names rare. Not only this, license is not allowed in the case of the former, but in that of the latter it is permissible, possibly too much so.

During the time this work was in compilation, "The Butterflies of the British Isles" and "The Moths of the British Isles," by Richard South, F.E.S., was issued, and this embraced exceptionally good coloured plates of the insects. The names appended

therein to each plate, and also the true alphabetical Indexes, are English only. An examination showed that only three English names of moths were in duplicate. To obtain key names for this work it was therefore only necessary to alter the three names, and to produce—probably for the first time—a work which contained a different English name for each moth. The alterations made, and the reasons for same, are as follows, viz:—

<i>"South" shews.</i>	<i>Altered to.</i>	<i>To discriminate from.</i>
Flounced Rustic, <i>helvola</i> .	Flounced Chestnut.*	Flounced Rustic, <i>testacea</i> .
Flame, <i>rubidata</i> .	Ruddy Carpet.*	Flame, <i>putris</i> .
Satin Carpet, <i>abietaria</i> .	Satin Beauty.	Satin Carpet, <i>fluctuosa</i> .

*The first two are so named by W. E. Kirby.

It is necessary to mention that *Zygæna achilleæ* has been named "Slender Scotch Burnet." It is known that W. E. Kirby has referred to this as the "Scotch Burnet," but the latter name had already been applied by other authors, and herein to *Zygæna exulans*.

The actual responsibility, so far as this work is concerned, is thus confined to two names. (If a caution is administered here it should meet the case; but the next offender should be severely dealt with).

Having thus obtained a different English name for each species, these were arranged in alphabetical order in the "Treatise" and used as a key for the accumulated particulars. All specific names, both English and scientific, which have been in general use, and many which may ultimately be adopted, were added to the key (or primary) names. Many important varieties and aberrations were included, and Indexes comprising such names—which number about 3,000—compiled.

Very great care has been bestowed on this allocation of names, but so far as the scientific specific names are concerned there are a few instances where experts differ and there is no desire to be controversial. Almost every collector is looking forward to the time when the experts will set these names in order; but their task is one of great difficulty. Publications are numerous and in many languages, illustrations often imperfect, and detailed particulars frequently meagre; whilst different species in their perfect state are almost or quite inseparable. This is instanced by the Dark Dagger, *tridens*, as compared with the Grey Dagger, *psi*—where the perfect insects are indistinguishable, but as larvæ they are widely divergent. The same name has frequently been applied to two or more insects, and many insects have received two or more names. Former species have been relegated to varietal names, and varieties have been raised to specific rank.

Occasionally authorities have been quoted regarding names, but to have done this generally could not only be considered unnecessary, but superfluous.

The Index, Treatise and Systematic Arrangement used in conjunction, and, if necessary, a reference to South's plates, should

in nearly every instance set at rest any doubt as to the correct connection of a specific name which may have been used in any other English work, and also in a great many cases the older Continental works of repute which have been largely drawn upon to supply the original names. The time this will save to the young collector can be appreciated by the older hands, those who have been through the apprenticeship stages and who have in their day spent hours of search owing to the absence of such a means of reference. Shortcomings are sure to present themselves herein. When this book fails and success rewards a search elsewhere, make a full note of the details and keep in a convenient place. Possibly some day the record will assist others.

It is hoped that the Alphabetical and Consecutive Numbers systems which have been utilised will be readily understood, as the directness of indication is exact, and far superior to reference to pages.

The authors' thanks are hereby tendered to the numerous collectors, who in reply to enquiries have given so aptly and willingly the information desired. Without such aid much must have been left blank. The many names preclude a general enumeration, but acknowledgment must be made of the great assistance rendered by Mr. H. M. Edelsten, F.E.S., who supplied many details concerning moths included in the following genera:—Nonagria, Cœnobia, Senta, Meliana, Tapinostula, Synia, Calamia, and Leucania; whilst special thanks are accorded to Mr. J. E. Murphy, who checked and contributed much information pertaining to the greater portion of the Lepidoptera occurring in Scotland.

HINTS.

Ova.

Eggs are usually laid on the food-plant, or in its vicinity. Some species deposit singly, others in twos, threes and upwards; whilst batches of two to three hundred, or even more, are the rule with several kinds. In other cases the eggs are dropped by the female during flight. A large magnifying glass is useful when searching. Studiously watching a female will often lead to eggs being obtained, but do not waste time watching, for instance a Peacock butterfly, io, in the autumn; this and many other kinds hibernate during the winter, and the eggs are not laid until the spring. The insects which are addicted to this habit are indicated in the Treatise by the letter "h," which is shown in the columns headed January to June inclusive, according to the time of the re-appearance of the insect.

Do not put eggs on one side and forget them, but place them in such a position that ready observation may be made, as a quick supply of food is often a necessity. It is not advisable to remove the larva until it has left the vicinity of the egg-shell, as in many cases the shell is the first meal and a vital necessity.

If eggs which should naturally hatch in the spring are placed in too warm a place, the larvæ will emerge in winter when food cannot be provided. The coolest place is always best, until the time arrives when hatching is desired. Frost does not destroy, but is a natural means of prolonging the emergence; ice can be utilised as an artificial deterrent.

Larvæ.

Metal boxes, preferably glass-topped, which fit almost air-tight, are best for newly-emerged larvæ; the food-plant keeps fresh longer, and the larvæ are not disturbed so frequently. The boxes must not be placed where a bright sun shines on them, nor in a very warm position.

A camel's hair brush is useful for removing small larvæ.

When nearly full grown larvæ are easiest found; they take less time to feed up, but have the drawback of being more liable to having been attacked by an ichneumon. Sometimes a careful removal of the egg or eggs of the latter will save the larva.

In spring, quite as early as the leaf buds burst on the hedgerows, by the aid of a lamp search during the evening along the lower parts of bushes and young trees, also grass, docks, etc.; many larvæ which have hibernated are thus discovered. The best places are clearings and borders of woods, along old fences, hedges with a quantity of litter near the ground. The larvæ are usually on the food-plant. A sharp look-out should be kept on sunny banks during the daytime throughout the spring; several kinds feed during sunshine fully exposed.

Holding an umbrella or beating-tray under trees, bushes, etc., and tapping the branches with a stick is a ready means of obtaining many kinds of larvæ, and is most successful during May and early June, and again when the leaves assume their autumn tints. There are several sorts which feed only towards and during the night, and are rarely, if ever, obtained in the daytime. These are indicated by the letter "A" in the Treatise. At dusk is actually the best time for beating. Do not clear the tray too hurriedly, as some larvæ are concealed by pieces of vegetation fastened to their bodies and are not easily detected until they commence moving.

Only beat trees and bushes here and there, miss many of them. More ground can thus be covered and a greater variety obtained, whilst a very local species is less liable to rarity or extinction. Sweeping grass at night with a calico bag fixed on a strong framework will secure many kinds.

Searching is, however, really preferable, as the correct food-plant is usually then known. Should a larva be wandering, watch if it frequently stops and raises its head; if so, it is in search of food, and if unknown is worth following; but should it be taking a fairly direct hurried course it is probably full fed and seeking quarters for pupation. Care should be taken to place an unknown larva in a separate receptacle, adding a sprig of the food-plant on which found; otherwise confusion is sure to result after reaching home. If possible, write the name of the food-plant on the box in case the larva has eaten all of it.

When tree searching by day get well under the branch of a tree. Your back should be towards the trunk; then look outwards, carefully and slowly scanning the leaves and smaller twigs. The larvæ are thus more readily observed as the clouds or sky form a better background than the shade of the tree. Do not overlook the larvæ which are in curled or folded leaves. Many of these are micros which make a sharp wriggling movement, and often run backwards. A little practice, however, soon results in knowledge of the sorts not wanted. Many will be found hanging on a silken thread.

Many larvæ, especially of the smaller kinds, feed on the central portion of flowers; others inside pods of various plants. The interior of reeds should be searched; roots and stems of plants are the habitat of others; some live on the pith of bushes and trees; others on the solid wood. A perusal of the food-plant column of the Treatise will indicate how varied are the habits.

Stones and clods of earth are frequently used for shelter by day.

Cannibal larvæ must be avoided, *or reared individually*. A Dun-bar, trapezina, for instance, will soon destroy a quantity of other larvæ. The worst cannibals are indicated in the Treatise; they are not woolly.

Never disturb a larva when shedding its skin. Do not pull a larva off its food-plant, but remove the portion on which it is resting with a pair of scissors. Be careful not to handle hairy

larvæ; pick them up with a spoon kept for the purpose. An old tablespoon is one of the handiest tools for a breeder's use; file the underside thin on the edges. If the handle is strong it will pick up mould, peat, etc., as well as being useful for larvæ and pupæ. Corners of cages can be scraped with it, and other uses will be found. Many hairy larvæ have urticating hairs which cause irritation, and sometimes a rash on the skin; the worst kinds are indicated in the Treatise. Cages, or sleeves, in which such larvæ have been reared will contain many hairs, and these do not lose their irritating propensities. Be careful not to get a hair blown into the eye, or even to rub the eye when cleaning out the cages. The latter work should always be performed out of doors with the aid of an old brush, and the hands covered with smooth gloves. Knocking and rubbing the gloves together before removal from the hands will get rid of the hairs; have your back to the wind during this process.

Do not take larger quantities of any one kind of larvæ than are actually required, and do not starve them. Wet food will kill most kinds in captivity, but lichen feeders are exceptions.

If the correct food-plant is not procurable, frequently another plant of the same family will be readily eaten by the larvæ. Sweet woodruff is a good substitute for the bedstraws; knot-grass and whitethorn often are received favourably.

Unidentified larvæ are sometimes very difficult to satisfy. If they are Geometers, which measure their length and arch their bodies alternately, a mixed diet of knotgrass, whitethorn, blackthorn, trefoil and sallow should be provided, and that most readily eaten afterwards supplied. For the rest, blackthorn or plum, whitethorn, sallow or willow, oak, birch, dandelion, lettuce, clover, alder, or goosefoot, should be tried, if available. Make a small bunch of the plants. Pack wadding round the stems, at the top of the water receptacle, or drowned larvæ will result.

Crowding larvæ or food-plant in a cage is certain to result in crippled or small insects, and possibly complete failure. Fresh food should be supplied, and rotting leaves removed. The latter remark does not, of course, apply to those kinds which feed on withered or dry leaves; but such larvæ should be kept in a well ventilated cage, or mildew will ensue.

Larvæ from maritime districts will generally thrive best if their food-plant is sprayed slightly with a very weak solution of salt and water—the salt sold for use in baths is best—the food being allowed to dry before being placed in the cage; or if the larvæ are sleeved, spray occasionally when they are not feeding.

Some larvæ are extremely difficult to rear and are noted in the Treatise. If the reason is discovered and good results are obtained write a concise but clear report and send it to one of the natural history papers, so that others may benefit.

Where the larvæ are from migratory parents, whose offspring do not breed wild in Britain—these are indicated in the Treatise—artificial heat will be necessary, at least, as soon as the cooler

weather approaches; only a reasonable temperature is needed.

Several kinds have different food-plants in the South and in the North. This is especially noticeable in the case of the birch or alder-feeding larvæ. A good plan is to provide both foods if possible and see which is preferred.

Many winter feeding *Noctua* larvæ will thrive on carrot and turnip cut into thin slices and laid on moss. These larvæ require sand or earth to retire into.

Mice, birds, beetles, ants, earwigs, etc., are enemies of the breeder, and should be guarded against. Earth should always be baked before being put into the cage to kill any destructive creatures it may contain.

Before the pupal stage is reached provision must be made to ensure the requisite conditions for pupation; either earth, moss, rotten wood or virgin cork, leaves, etc., may be required. What is necessary for each kind is shown in the Treatise.

If good boots, leggings, and mackintosh are possessed, and these are really of great importance to the naturalist, a very heavy shower during the late summer or early autumn should always make the collector anxious for its abatement. When it stops take a hasty walk to a row of elms or other trees, for many larvæ are often washed down on to the roadway. Search trunks for returning larvæ; if the latter are placed in comfortable quarters the majority will be none the worse for their fall. Usually during mid-spring very heavy showers are absent, but if a favourable occasion arises it should not be allowed to slip, as many larvæ can thus be obtained from high trees. Of course, some will be injured, but grass, etc., breaks the fall.

The food-plants shown for each species are those which have been proved, to a very great extent by actual experience, to produce the best results. Where great mortality has occurred, the food-plant producing same has been omitted.

Lichen feeders should be reared in glass-topped metal boxes and a piece of frequently changed damp blotting paper placed inside on the bottom of box.

Most larvæ are reared best by placing them in a mineralised tiffany, muslin, or other thin sleeve fastened around the growing food-plant. Do not forget to watch them in case their food gets short, or a hole is permitting of escape; many kinds, if short of food, will eat their way out of a muslin sleeve. Provision for the pupal stage must not be overlooked.

Pupæ.

Pupæ are in many cases quite bare; some are suspended by the merest threads, others are enclosed in dense tough cocoons which defy percolation of rains, whilst the zenith is reached by those pupating on tree trunks and whose cocoons are formed of shreds of bark fastened together with a glutinous substance of so adhesive a character that a penknife will probably break if ingress is attempted by its aid. The latter cocoon is usually very difficult

to locate owing to its similarity to its surroundings, lichens or moss in some instances being included, thus making the resemblance to the appearance of the trunk more complete. The cocoon should be removed intact, and this is best done by the aid of a small sharp chisel, pieces being chipped off around and under it.

Pupæ may be dug for on any likely side of isolated trees, but if mole workings are showing it is useless digging, as moles eat the pupæ. Sandy and gravelly soils are best. Commence digging close up to the trunk. Grass roots; interior of reeds; heaps of leaves, rubbish, etc., on the ground; under and amongst moss and lichens on tree trunks, boulders, or bushes; also moss on the ground; crevices in tree trunks and walls, on fences, walls, posts, and palings are all favourable pupation places. There are many which spin up, and usually do so, on, near, or just beneath, the food-plant. Care should be exercised when digging near food-plants so as not to destroy the plants if uncommon. Many larvæ which feed inside plants pupate in the stems; whilst some which feed and pupate in solid wood require to be sawn or cut out. If any one species is desired, the date and habits should be looked up in the Treatise.

When obtained the conditions of the pupa should be made as natural as possible; but do not bury a pupa six inches in the earth and expect the moth to emerge; those which go down naturally have a way out. Well ventilated cages with covered tops are best. A piece of wood, or small twig, should be placed in the cage for the freshly emerged insect to crawl up before expanding its wings. Many species are apt to remain in the pupal state for several years, such as:—Rannoch Sprawler, *nubeculosa*; Frosted Green, *ridens*; Brindled Beauty, *hirtaria*; Belted Beauty, *zonaria*; Yellow Horned, *flavicornis*; etc. These, when of an ordinary reddish-brown colour in October or November, will not emerge the following year; but when they present an almost black appearance and have insects already formed up within the case, they will emerge during the ensuing spring. An empty pupa case can be told by its light weight. Breathing on a pupa laid in the hand will often cause a movement showing that life exists. A sure test is to touch pupa with tip of tongue, as if healthy it is icy cold, but if dead or ichneumonised it is warm.

IMAGINES.

Butterflies.

Butterflies in their perfect state, although their habits may vary otherwise, are all day fliers. The whole question of capture practically hinges on locality, climatic conditions, keen eyesight, and expertness with the net.

To induce Butterflies to lay their eggs is not always easy; many kinds will only do so in the presence of the food-plant required by their larvæ. Sunshine is needed, also good ventilation. If a close-fitting, glass-topped box is used and placed in hot sunshine, the glass will draw the rays of the sun to an extent which will

either weaken or destroy the captive. Although many species can be induced to lay in a small prison, others require large, roomy buildings. To successfully breed, for instance, the Swallow-tail, machaon, many cubic yards of space are necessary. Growing food-plant for the ultimate larvæ and flowers for feeding the imago are provided; in addition, spraying the flowers with a solution of sugar and water at frequent intervals is necessary, and if the prisoner does not feed naturally artificial methods must be used. For the latter process thoroughly soak some wadding in a solution of sugar and water (not too much of the former; only a very small quantity is required), catch the butterfly stealthily and carefully by the wings when the latter are closed (if caught otherwise only struggling and damaging will result). Holding it as caught, allow the insect to partially support itself by the legs in the near vicinity of the wadding. Now draw its trunk out straight by inserting the needle between the first and second coil. It will be found that the trunk can be uncurled easily by simply moving the needle away from the head in a straight line, and place the extreme entrance on the wadding. If successfully done, the movement of the trunk will show that the insect is feeding. If the legs are placed naturally and the insect is apparently at ease, it may be released and allowed to refresh at will. A little practice will convince the collector that a butterfly is not always wild. Commence this practice of feeding by taking the insect into a room where the light is not extra bright; expertness will develop. These remarks as to feeding apply to all butterflies; but the spraying of gathered flowers, of those sorts which they are known to frequent naturally, will often be found to be all that is necessary. The cage, however, must be placed in the sun.

Moths.

Moths, apart from those flying at large, should be looked for during the day. Their resting-places are various. Search trunks and thick arms of trees. Those which settle there usually do so on the side opposite to that from which the wind was blowing at the time; if during the day a bright sun shines on them it is their habit to retire to the shaded side. Search cracks in walls; look on fences, walls, stones and rocks, also under loose bark of trees. Badly-lighted barns and outhouses often provide shelter; if the doors fit loosely, open them carefully and search round the sides of the posts. Many kinds may be induced to fly out of bushes, trees, shrubs, heather, ivy, thatch, clumps of grass, etc., by brushing such with a stick. Some will leave a tree trunk if the latter is struck sharply with a stout stick, but this practice should be avoided inside woods, as it disturbs game. Where permission is kindly given to go into the woods thoughtfulness and care will prevent damage and unpleasantness. In the fields standing grass, corn, clovers, lucerne, etc., should not be trampled down. If there is no path available, try to find a bare spot near the gateway or entrance, and be content with standing there. Some insects will come your way. When

they do, do not run out in all directions after them. Hedges should not be damaged; use a fence or gate, and always close the latter, unless it has palpably been left open for a purpose before your arrival. If sheep, cattle, or horses are seen to break through a hedge put them back again, and do a bit of amateur hedge-mending if possible. If you are afraid of the animals, or prefer not to meddle with them, go and acquaint the farmer, or a labourer, that something is wrong. It will do good if you assist in putting things in order again; there will be less prejudice against the man with a net. If a bull is in a field keep the net out of sight, and avoid direct glances in his direction. The interiors of brick tunnels should be examined, also the arches of bridges. Frequently a coat or sack on the ground provides a hiding place; flowers, whether isolated, or in clumps, are a great attraction. Moths whose larvæ feed inside trees, etc., should be looked for at the date of emergence on the trunks, stems, etc., where the latter are known to be bored.

At night watch street lamps and posts. Acetylene lamps are very useful, and can be carried or fixed; in the latter case, where the country is open, a sheet fastened to poles, and the light thrown on same, provides an attractive screen. Minor lights are also attractive and should be examined.

Bunches of flowers should be searched, especially if they consist of valerian, honeysuckle, tobacco-plant, petunias, scabious, knapweed, lychnis, campions, stocks, phlox, hemp-agrimony, bog-bean, bramble, thistles, ragwort, sweet-william, syringa, or privet.

During the spring willow catkins are exceptionally attractive, both by day and night. Directly after dusk the moths may be shaken off the catkins on to a sheet or paper placed underneath. They will remain quiescent for a few minutes after falling, thus rendering selection and capture easy. A lamp will, of course, be required, but only for examination purposes. Do not throw its rays on the catkins whilst waiting, or many moths which would otherwise settle will fly away, or dash to the ground and hide. Sprigs of catkins put into water and placed indoors—or better still, in a conservatory—during the day, may be taken into the garden at dusk and will often attract moths. If the catkins are left outdoors all day the bees will extract most of the nectar.

Lime trees when in bloom or the leaves covered with honeydew should be searched; over-ripe and decaying berries and fruit are attractive. Ivy bloom during autumn is eagerly sought, as are also the berries of the yew.

When beating for larvæ many moths are dislodged; some sham death for a minute or two after falling, others fly away. If there are two collectors, one should watch with the net ready for action.

Sugaring is often successful. Make a mixture of treacle, cane-sugar, and water boiled together, to which, just before using, a little wine, rum, beer, or methylated spirit should be added. Some collectors use fruit jellies or essences—of which, perhaps, pear, apple or blackberry are favourites—as an additional attrac-

tion, putting a small quantity into the mixture. This should be painted with a brush in a straight narrow streak about nine inches long at a height of about four feet from the ground on tree trunks; posts, palings, thistle heads, etc., may also be sugared. Dry periods and scarcity of flowers denote the best times for sugaring, but honeydew and blooms when plentiful, as well as moonlit nights, militate against success.

Good results are frequently obtained from dusk to dawn during the summer; but when chilly nights approach, the time of flight is less prolonged, and during October and November the best results can only be obtained by commencing at sunset, the captures practically ceasing after three-quarters of an hour. Cold nights should be avoided.

Bats are enemies and trees should be painted which have a few low projecting twigs, or where a bush prevents their aerial evolutions. Often when sugaring is a failure the moths are not flying freely. In such cases search the foliage of trees, especially if honeydew is apparent, tops of standing grass, or the blades of coarse marsh grasses and reeds, rush flowers, thistle heads, etc. What would otherwise have been a blank night will possibly be turned into a prolific one.

Chip-boxes, or something similar, should be used when sugaring, and the insects left alive until the following day; otherwise the syrup is not absorbed, and may percolate through the body after death, thus spoiling the specimen. Place the chip-box to the ear before putting it into the pocket or satchel. If the occupant is dashing about it must be put into the cyanide bottle, or very ragged wings will soon result. The lively insects are not very numerous.

A sharp look-out should be kept for females. One or two good moths are quite sufficient; do not take a dozen or more of the same kind home alive, and do not kill every female caught. Very frequently they are the slower fliers and consequently more easily captured than the males. Many females are sluggish and seldom fly, whilst others are almost wingless and quite incapable of flight. Search for them where the male occurs; they will not be far from the food-plant, most probably on it. If it is a tree feeder search the trunk; they are rarely seen by day, early night is the best time. Wingless females are indicated in the Treatise.

Cross pairing is very rare; in captivity it has been induced but not between many kinds, and then only with those which are closely allied. Peculiar and valuable forms have occasionally resulted from such mixed parentage.

If an insect is plentiful look it up in the Treatise, and if it varies get a series if required, but do not kill anything and everything. Either box them for home examination, after which the surplus can be replaced in the boxes and released in the same or another suitable locality, or slightly stupefy them in the killing bottle, and if not needed, at once release them. If two or more bottles are carried the required insect can easily be transferred to

the second bottle before another capture is made, thus facilitating the examination.

Always carry a small killing bottle for the lesser insects, Mixing large with small damages the latter.

Assembling.

Male moths are attracted by a freshly emerged female, and the usual method is to put the female in a box with perforated zinc, gauze, or muslin on two opposite sides, exposing same in a suitable locality and awaiting the approach of the males. Each kind is drawn in this way, but the various kinds have usually a special time during the day or night in which pairing takes place, and success is dependent upon the correct time and plentifulness of the species. More males should not be taken than are really required, or a tendency to extinction may result. After pairing the female loses her attraction.

How to Obtain Eggs.

For moths take a large-sized willow chip-box and rough the bottom and half of the sides by making small incisions and scratches with a penknife. Then on smooth portion of chip-box affix with a pin a small piece of large meshed muslin previously folded three or four times. Some deposit on the box, others between folds of the muslin. Also add a leaf or small spray of larval food-plant. Place moth in the chip-box thus prepared, cover top with a piece of muslin, holding latter in place with rim of lid or rubber band. To feed moth soak a small piece of cotton wool in water, sprinkle it with a little very fine sugar, and place the wet pad on top of muslin covering. The pad should be renewed every evening just before dusk.

Other species whose larvæ feed on grasses, reeds, or rushes, require to lay their eggs in between the portion of blade which closely encircles the stem of the food-plant, or between the flower and seed heads of the grasses, etc. Suitable pieces of the latter should therefore be placed in a horizontal position in a large muslin-covered box. This is necessary for the following moths:—White-speck, *unipuncta*; Delicate, *vitellina*; Reed Wainscot, *cannæ*; Webb's Wainscot, *sparganii*; Sussex Wainscot, *neurica*; and nearly all the other Wainscots. The same provision is also necessary for the following grass-feeding butterfly larvæ, viz.:—Essex Skipper, *lincola*; Lulworth Skipper, *actæon*; Small Skipper, *thaumas*.

The imagines of many kinds of moths do not feed at all, and by referring to the following numbers in the Systematic Arrangement the majority can be ascertained:—85-87, 102-126, 136-160, 176-184, 796-802, 836-844, 850, 851, 867-871.

TREATISE.

This is divided, the Butterflies being separated from the Moths.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- D, denotes day flying moths.
 N, „ night flying moths. (This is only used where they also fly by day).
 A, „ larvæ which feed *after* sunset, and are rarely found by day.
 i, „ imago (insect).
 o, „ ovum (egg).
 l, „ larva (caterpillar).
 r, „ that the larva has finished feeding, but is in a *resting* stage prior to turning into pupa. It should never be disturbed during the period this state lasts.
 p, „ pupa (chrysalis).
 h, „ hibernated; this has only been applied to the imago.
 con., „ confinement (captivity).
 ab., „ aberration.
 var., „ variety.

The particulars are set out in columns, the latter having been arranged—after experimenting—in such a manner as to present in the readiest form the information which is usually most required.

The letters i, o, l, r, p, denoting the stages during the calendar months, have been utilised in such a manner as to indicate as closely as possible the dates when to search. The following explanations pertaining to abbreviations appearing under “June” instance the interpretations, viz. :—

- Black Hairstreak, pruni, p i, pupa for quite first half, imago after middle of month.
 Duke of Burgundy, lucina, i o l, imago in beginning, ovum laid, and larva out before end of month.
 Painted Lady, cardui, i h o l, imago flying after “hibernation,” ovum laid, and larva out before end of month.
 Small Blue, minima, i o, imago appears in beginning of month, and ovum laid.
 Small Heath, pamphilus, i o l p, imago, ovum, larva and pupa, may be looked for throughout the month.
 Small White, rapæ, l p i, larva full fed early in month, pupa in middle, and imago towards the end.
 White Letter Hairstreak, w-album, l p, larva for quite first half, pupa after middle of month.
 Wood White, sinapis, l, larva throughout the month.
 Anomalous (moth), anomala, r p, larva in ground “resting” for quite first half, pupa after middle of month.

Holidays.

When the dates and holiday locality are fixed, procure a small pocket book for inserting notes. Turn to the first page of the Treatise, and run one finger down the column for the selected month; look at the name on the left—either English or scientific,

whichever is best known. The thick and thin lines dividing the months will not easily allow of a diversion. The exclusion of the generic names will now be appreciated, as they would certainly be more confusing than helpful; but if a generic name is required, turn to the English name in the Index, and the number shown opposite denotes the consecutive number of the Systematic Arrangement, where the generic name appears in the column headed "Genera." For the purpose of quick reference capital letters have been used for the specific and varietal names in the Treatise.

When the name of a required species is seen, look at the "Range" column. If in the holiday locality, write its name, whether larva or imago, food-plant, and any other note. It will not take very long to go through them all, and there is always pleasure in anticipation; moreover, it is readily accessible during the holiday. Memory is more retentive after writing details, and if the weather is fine better results will be obtained with the notes than without them. When insects, etc., are taken tick them off at the first opportunity. Additions should be made of others captured or seen. Head the page with the place and dates; the pocket book can be kept purposely for use when collecting, and will afterwards frequently be found useful for reference when labelling insects and also for localities.

NOTE.—These remarks are not intended for the beginner, who naturally requires anything available. Temptation of capture is great, but the catch should always be restricted to the accommodation of the setting boards. In hot weather small bodied insects require quite a week to dry, medium bodied a fortnight, large bodied a month.

Do not leave this book at home. It shows whether eggs may be expected at once from a captured female. Perhaps the time is autumn, and the insect one that hibernates. If so, it is useless for ova, and can either be killed for the cabinet, or released. If the insect is one where the letter "o" (denoting ovum) immediately follows the "i" (denoting imago), and the food-plant, or substitute, is easily obtainable, it should be kept alive for eggs if a series of insects are required, unless possibly the "l" (larva) continues throughout the winter months, thus denoting that the larvæ will require long attention, and there may then be a disinclination to endeavour to rear. It should, however, be borne in mind that the collector who breeds most will have the best series.

As a rule the Northern insects appear later in spring and early summer, whilst in late summer and early autumn the times are apparently earlier. Judging from dates supplied very fully from the Northern districts, the divergences are usually only a matter of a few days, but local and climatic conditions naturally affect emergence. It will be observed that some kinds which are usually double-brooded in the South, are only single-brooded in the North. The latter are noted in this Treatise, and the month for the imago stated.

Larvæ feed on the leaves unless otherwise stated.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Adonis Blue (Clifton Blue) (Clifton Blue)	Bellargus (adonis) (thetis) (hyacinthus): var Cinnus, spots not ocellated on un- derside of wings: female var Ceronus, upper side of all wings blue, instead of brown, ground: underside markings often vary.	1	1	1	1	pi	iol	1	lpi	iol	1	1	1	Fairly plentiful locally in chalky districts of South- ern England.	Horse-shoe vetch only, feeds for about two hours before sunset; pupates just be- neath surface of ground, or occasionally slightly attached to stem of food- plant.
Bath White (Green Chequered White) (Greenish Half Mourner) Black Hairstreak (Dark Hairstreak)	Daphidice: var Bellidice, the spring form, dark sub- marginal band narrower and more interrupted with whitish, underside greener. Pruni.	p	p	p	p	io	1	lp	pio	1	p	p	p	Very rare immigrant to South-Eastern England, especially Kent; usually dur- ing August.	Wild, also weld, mignonette; pupates on leaf of food- plant attached by tail and girdle: doubtful if breeds wild in England. Blackthorn; pupates on leaf or twig, attached by tail and girdle.
Black-veined White	Cratægi.	1	1	1	1	1	pi	io	1	1	1	1	1	Rare in Kent and Southern England, formerly of wider range but appar- ently verging to- wards extinction.	Blackthorn, plum, and white- thorn; gregarious in slight web; pupates on twig of food-plant attached by tail and girdle.
Brimstone	Rhamni: spots in centre of wings slightly varied: specimens showing traces of red are rare.	ih	ih	ih	ih	io	1	1	pi	i	i	i	i	Common and widely spread in England and Wales; also occurs in Ireland.	Buckthorn and alder-buck- thorn; pupates on leaf or twig of food-plant, attached by tail and girdle.
Brown Argus includes (Castle Eden Argus or Durham Argus)	Astrarche (alexis) (medon) (agrestis): var Allous, red sub-marginal spots nearly absent: var Salmacis, rust coloured spots more or less absent from fore wings, and black dots on underside smaller; black central spots on fore wings, of female white or edged with white, of male occa- sionally white:	1	1	1	1	pi	iol	1	pio	1	1	1	1	Astrarche, common locally in Eng- land, Wales and Ireland.	Hemlock-storks-bill, and sun- cistus; pupates near the ground slightly attached to food-plant by silken threads, or on ground amongst leaves.
also		1	1	1	1	1	lpi	io	1	1	1	1	1	var Salmacis, Castle Eden Dene, Dur- ham; limestone district of Newcas- tle-on-Tyne, also Yorks and Cumber- land.	

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Clouded Yellow (Saffron) (Spotted Saffron)	<i>Edusa</i> (<i>crocus</i>) (<i>electra</i>) (<i>hyale</i> , of Linnaeus, Esper, and W. F. Kirby): female var <i>Helice</i> , greenish-white ground, black borders less dense: in the female the light markings interspers- ing the dark borders vary considerably: the size of orange blotch of hind wings, also dark spot of fore wings, together with width of marginal borders, varies.	1	1	1	1p	i	iol	1p	io	1	1	1	1	Commonest in Eng- land, but has oc- curred in Wales, Scotland and Ire- land; usually scarce but in a suitable year im- migrants appear plentifully during late summer in England.	Lucerne, occasionally clovers, preferring young leaves; pupates on food- plant attached by tail and girdle: the winters in Britain are usually too severe for this larva out- doors, but in con. it may be forced from August ovum and imago bred out in October-November, or the larva may be hiber- nated if protected from frost.
Comma	<i>C-album</i> : var <i>Hutchinsoni</i> (<i>pallida</i>) (<i>lutescens</i>), ground colour of upper- side lighter and brighter, underside ochreous: sev- eral specimens upper wings pale ochreous ground, underside almost black, were bred by L. W. New- man, Sep. 1910, this being a form hitherto unknown.	ih	ih	ih	ih	ihol	1p	pio	ol	1pi	i	i	i	Monmouth. Here- ford, Worcester, and oddly in other inland English counties; formerly plentiful but now very local	Stinging nettles, wild hop, elm, red and black currant; pupates on underside of leaf, or twig, of food-plant suspended by tail.
Common Blue	<i>Icarus</i> (<i>alexis</i>) (<i>polyphe-</i> <i>mus</i>): var <i>Icarinus</i> , two ocelli absent from base of fore wings on underside: var <i>Arcua</i> , crescent shaped black marking (owing to two spots uniting) centre of inner margin on under- side of fore-wings: var <i>Melanotoxa</i> , straight black marking in same position as var <i>Arcua</i> : female var <i>Cerulea</i> , ground colour blue as in male: there are many other variations both in colour and mark- ings.	1	1	1	1	1	io	1	1p	iol	1	1	1	Generally common; imago frequently appears in July and August: a partial third brood occurs in some seasons, imago Sept.-Oct., second brood is then earlier: var <i>Icarinus</i> in Scot- land often occurs with type, more so than elsewhere.	Birds-foot trefoil, rest-har- row, and clovers, feeds just before sunset; pupates on surface of ground or low down amongst food-plant: single brooded only in Northern Scotland and Ire- land, imago June-July.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HINTS.
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Aglaia</i> : var <i>Charlotte</i> (Queen of England Fritillary) 19 instead of 21 silver spots on underside of hind wings, the spots near base being united are much larger than in the type: forms showing any considerable variation are rare.	1	1	1	1	1	1p	pi	iol	1	1	1	1	Hill-sides and coarse grassy country, widely distributed.	Dog- and sweet, violet, also wild, and garden pansy; larva hibernates without feeding; pupates very low down between 4 or 5 leaves of food-plant which it spins together and attaches itself by tail to underside of one leaf: difficult to rear.
Dingy Skipper	Tages; slightly varied.	1	1	1	1p	io	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Well spread in England and Wales, local in Scotland and Ireland; sometimes double brooded South, imago August.	Birds-foot trefoil; pupates inside shelter of spun together portions of food-plant.
Duke of Burgundy Fritillary	<i>Lucina</i> ; vary very little.	A	p	p	p	pi	iol	1	lp	p	p	p	p	Very local in and near woods, and occasionally rough commons of England and Wales; scarce in Southern Scotland.	Leaves of cowslip, primrose, and polyanthus; hairy pupa attached by tail and girdle to food-plant: in con. occasionally partial second emergence, imago September.
Essex Skipper (Scarce Small Skipper) (New Small Skipper)	<i>Lineola</i> ; ground colour pale to dark.	o	o	o	1	1	1	pio	o	o	o	o	o	Local in Kent, Suffolk, Essex, Cambs, Bedford, Hunts, Northants, Notts, and a few other Southern English Counties.	Couch-grass and other coarse grasses; pupates on blade of grass, attached by pad.
Gatekeeper (Small Meadow Brown) (Large Heath of E. Newman, W. F. Kirby, etc.) (Hedge Brown) (Hedge Eye)	<i>Tithonus</i> (<i>phædra</i>): var <i>Mincki</i> , yellow instead of orange; var <i>Albida</i> , white instead of orange: spots very varied in number.	A	1	1	1	1	1	pi	iol	1	1	1	1	Common in most of the English and Welsh Counties, also locally in Ireland, scarce in Scotland.	Annual meadow grass and various grasses; pupates on blade of grass suspended by tail.
Glanville Fritillary (Plantain Fritillary) (Dullidge Fritillary)	<i>Cinxia</i> (<i>delia</i>) (<i>cinxia major</i>): markings somewhat varied.	1	1	1	1	1	pio	1	1	1	1	1	1	Isle of Wight.	Narrow leaved, bucks-horn, and seaside plantain, gregarious in web until last skin; pupates on stem of food-plant attached by tail.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan Feb Mr Apr My Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct No Dec												GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HINTS.
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec		
Grayling (Rock Underwing) (Tunbridge Grayling)	Semele: considerable variation in number of spots; and locally ground colour varies.	A	1	1	1	1	1	pi	iol	1	1	1	1	Common and widely distributed on chalky or stony hillsides; also poor and rough pastures.	Early hair-grass, couch-grass, and other coarse grasses; pupates just beneath surface of earth.
Green Halstreak	Rubi; white streak of underside is more or less interrupted.	p	p	p	p	io	1	1	p	p	p	p	p	Local, but widely distributed; prefers hillsides; possibly double brooded South occasionally, imago August.	Flowers, buds and seeds of bramble, broom, dyer's green-weed, bird's-foot trefoil, laburnum, and dog-wood; pupates amongst rubbish on surface of ground: Cannibal.
Green-veined White	Napi: var Sabelliceæ (Dusky-veined White), a rare spring form, wings shorter and more rounded, ground yellowish-white, nervures broad and dusky widening towards outer margin, underside nervures very broad, the broadest nervure on the upper edge of the discoidal cell is without the insulated yellow spot: var Napææ, larger, markings blacker; on underside only the first three nervures are broadened and greenish, the rest being short and blackish: var Flava, yellow ground: forms from Ireland and Northern Scotland sometimes approach female var Bryonicæ, deep smoky-yellow with broad blackish nervures: there are other named vars.	p	p	p	p	pio	1	lp	pio	1	p	p	p	Common almost everywhere, except in extreme Northern Scotland; occasionally arrives in fair numbers from France.	Rape, horse-radish, water-cress, winter-cress, jack-by-the-hedge, etc.; pupates on leaf of food-plant attached by tail and girdle: often trouble brooded in favourable seasons, but insects emerge irregularly, many of first and second broods remaining as pupæ all winter.

BUTTERFLIES.
ENGLISH NAMES.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND
VARIETIES.

Grizzled Skipper

Malva (alveolus): var
Tarus (fritillum) (lava-
teræ)—(Scarce Grizzled
Skipper), white spots run
together covering centre
of fore-wings, hind wings
have very few white
spots.

Heath Fritillary
(Pearl-bordered Like-
ness Fritillary).

Athalia: var *Tessellata*
(Straw May Fritillary),
underside straw colour,
veins black: var *Pyronia*
(eos) (Dark Underwing
Fritillary), hind wings
black ground, light spot
near centre, and sub-
marginal row of light
spots: var *Navarina*, all
wings suffused blackish
except orange spot on
outer area: var *Obsoleta*,
all wings only slightly
marked with black: there
are other named vars.

High Brown Fritillary

Adippe: var *Cleodora*,
spots yellow (not silvery)
on underside of wings:
forms shewing much
variation are rare.

Holly Blue
(Azure Blue)
(Blue Speck)

Argiolus (cleobis) (acis):
female var *Clara*, very
pale blue: males, shew
variation in spots on
margin of upper-side of
hind wings.

Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD PLANTS, AND HINTS.
p	p	p	p	pio	l	l	lp	p	p	p	p	Well spread in Eng- land and Wales, local in Scotland, not found in Ire- land.	Bramble; barren, and gar- den, strawberry; raspberry, and cinquefoil; pupates in folded leaf of food-plant.
l	l	l	l	l	pi	io	l	l	l	l	l	Very local and get- ting scarcer, in wood clearings of Devon, Surrey, Kent and Essex, in England; also Kil- larney, Ireland.	Cow-wheat; narrow-leaved, and greater plantain; gre- gious when small; pu- pates on leaf of food-plant.
o	o	o	l	l	l	pio	o	o	o	o	o	Widely spread, but apparently less common than for- merly; near woods, and on heaths, of England and Wales.	Dog, and sweet, violet, also wild, and garden, pansy; pupates on leaf stem at- tached by tail.
p	p	p	p	iol	l	pi	iol	lp	p	p	p	Well spread in Eng- land, Wales and Ireland, especially where holly and ivy are plentiful; the May imago coin- cides with the flowering of the holly.	Flowers, buds and young berries of holly, also flowers and seeds of Por- tugal laurel, dogwood, ivy, buckthorn, and alder-buck- thorn; pupates on leaf of food-plant attached by silken threads, a large per- centage of July pupæ do not emerge until following May; occasionally partial third brood imago Septem- ber: Cannibal.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.

GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, &c.

FOOD PLANTS AND HINTS.

Large Blue

Arion: considerable variation of spots.

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct No Dec

Wild-thyme blossoms, food after hibernation unknown, ants obtain and drink liquid from tenth segment; pupates in ground. Cannibal.

Large Copper

Dispar (*hippotoë* has been improperly applied).

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct No Dec

Great water-dock; pupated on food-plant, attached by tail and girdle.

Large Heath (Marsh Ringlet)

Typhon (*tiphon*) (*davus*) (*iphis*), typical form has small rings; var *Philoxenus* (*polydama*, *Scarce Marsh Ringlet*) (*Manchester Ringlet*) (*rothleibii*, *Rothleib's Marsh Ringlet*), rings large and more numerous, there are six rings on underside of hind wings, the latter having a smoother appearance owing to absence of grey hairs; Scottish var *Scotica* of Standinger (laidion of "Borkhausen"), "rings" few, very small and indistinct; frequently absent.

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct No Dec

Cotton-grass, annual meadow grass, and white beak-rush; pupates on food-plant suspended by tail. In Scotland larva often rests on bog-bean.

Large Skipper

Sylvanus; on upperside of hind wings paler area sometimes obliterates the four spots; rarely straw coloured.

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct No Dec

Meadow soft-grass, couch-grass, cock's-foot grass, and other grasses; pupates amongst several drawn together blades of food-plant.

Large Tortoiseshell

Polychloros: ab *Testudo*, black spots of fore wings united and forming blotches; there is variation in the size of black markings; extreme variations very rare.

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct No Dec

Local but widely distributed in England and Wales, rare in Scotland.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HINTS.
Large White (Large White Cabbage) (Large Garden White)	Brassicæ: var Chariclea (early White Cabbage Butterfly), frequent in both spring and summer broods, tips of fore wings usually greyish, instead of black: in August, 1908, a specimen taken in Hunts had underside pale blue, instead of yellow. Breticus (bretica).	p	p	p	p	pio	l	lp	io	l	lp	p	p	Common generally; occasionally arrive in large numbers from France.	Cabbage, rape, jack-by-the- hedge, winter-cress, indian- cress (nasturtium); wild, and wald, mignonette, etc.; pupates on a wall, tree, fence, etc., attached by tail and girdle.
Long-tailed Blue (Large-tailed Blue) (Pea-pod Argus)		*	*	*	*	*	*	i	i	i	*	*	*	Very rare immigrant to Southern Eng- land where cap- tures have been made during the months shewn: life circle is very rapid either natu- rally or forced.*	Pods then seeds (going from pod to pod) of everlasting pea, lupine, and leguminous plants gener- ally; in con. bladder-senna in pots; pupates on stem of food-plant attached by girdle, or sometimes amongst the dried leaves.
Lulworth Skipper	Actæon.	l	l	l	l	l	lp	pi	iol	l	l	l	l	Very local in Devon, Dorset and Corn- wall, reported to have disappeared from its old Lul- worth locality.	Barren, and slender, false brome-grass; in con. other grasses; larvæ hibernate separately without feeding inside a silken dome spun on grass; pupates between two blades of grass spun together.
Marbled White (Our Half-mourner) (The Marmoris) (The Marmores)	Galatæa (galathea): aber- rations occur:—almost white: almost black: yel- low ground: brown ground: whilst eye-like markings vary occasion- ally.	l	l	l	l	l	lp	pio	l	l	l	l	l	Extends Yorkshire southwards and is locally plentiful.	Cocks - foot - grass, and timothy - grass; in con. other grasses; hibernates without feeding; pupates on surface of ground.
Marsh Fritillary (Greasy Fritillary)	Aurinia (artemis) (maturna), this is an insect which for local distinctive markings has no parallel in the British butterflies, and it is suggested that careful labelling as to locality should always be done; the following are two of the many forms as	l	l	l	l	l	lp	io	l	l	l	l	l	Occurs in all the countries, but is very local, prefer- ring damp mea- dows.	Devils-bit scabious, honey- suckle, and snowberry; hibernate gregariously in a web when half grown: pupates on food-plant sus- pended by tail.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HINTS.
Marsh Fritillary (continued)	descriptive illustrations: Irish var <i>Præclara</i> (hibernica), bright red colour, black veins and cross lines heavier, transverse band straw colour: Scottish var <i>Scotica</i> , dull straw band, intense black markings. <i>Semiargus</i> (<i>acis</i>) (<i>argiolus</i>) (<i>cymon</i>).	p	p	p	p	p	i	iol	l	lp	p	p	p	Formerly of wide distribution in England and Wales, but now apparently extinct. Generally common.	Kidney-vetch, and meadow-pupates on stem of food-plant attached by tail and girdle.
Mazarine Blue															
Meadow Brown	<i>Ianira</i> (<i>janira</i>) (<i>jurtina</i> "female"); var <i>Annomata</i> , eye-like spot absent from fore-wing: partially whitish forms having a bleached appearance occur.	l	l	l	l	l	p	io	l	l	l	l	l	Smooth - stalked meadow grasses, and various meadow grasses; pupates on blade of food-plant suspended by tail.	
Milkweed (Monarch) (Black-veined Brown)	<i>Plexippus</i> (<i>archippus</i>). W. F. Kirby (<i>Handbook of Lepidoptera</i> , vol. 1, pp. 12 and 19) states, "this is referable to <i>Anosia menippe</i> , of Hübner."							i	i	i	i			Immigrant, several captures recorded in recent years, notably from Sussex, thence westward, inclusive of Cornwall.	In the United States of America, on milkweeds, especially the swallow-wort; pupates suspended by tail.
Orange-tip	<i>Cardamines</i> : var <i>Hesperidis</i> , smaller form, male has discoidal spot of fore wings at the junction of white and orange spaces, has a very slender and smooth appearance.	p	p	p	p	pi	iol	l	lp	p	p	p	p	Common almost generally in England, Wales, and Ireland; but uncommon in Scotland.	Wild-charlock, hedge-mustard, lady's-smock, jack-by-the-hedge, watercress, etc.; pupates on stem attached by tail and girdle. Cannibal.
Painted Lady	<i>Cardui</i> : there is some variation, especially with regard to markings of hind wings: rarely extreme forms occur.			ih	ih	ih	ihol	lp	i	i	i			Spreads throughout Britain, uncertain and migratory, some years common.	Field and other thistles, burdock, and stinging nettles, usually feeding singly; pupates on stem of plant suspended by tail, sometimes double brooded, imago October.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HINTS.
Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Flyale</i> (<i>sareptensis</i>) (<i>kirbyi</i>) (<i>palæno</i> , has been improperly used); dark tip of fore wing is more or less interspersed with pale markings.	1	1	1	1p	io	1	1p	io	1	1	1	1	Immigrants occasionally arrive plentifully in England during August, notably in the South and East; Scottish records are very scarce.	Lucerne, rarely purple clover; pupates on food-plant attached by tail and girdle; the English winter kills this larva out-doors; the very hot season of 1911 produced three broods.
Peacock	<i>Io</i> : var <i>Cyanoticta</i> , blue spot below eye on hind wings: ab <i>Belisaria</i> (<i>Blind Peacock</i>) the eye-like markings are whitish clouded on fore wings and pale clouded on hind wings. <i>Euphrosyne</i> : dark markings vary, extreme forms not uncommon.		ih		ih	ih	ol	lp	pi	i				Stinging nettles, feed gregariously; usually pupates on another plant or object somewhat distant from food-plant, suspended by tail.	
Pearl Bordered Fritillary (April Fritillary)		1	1	1	1	pi	iol	1	1	1	1	1	1	Well spread in England and Wales, scarcer in Scotland; woodland insect preferring one year old clearing.	Dog, and sweet violet; also wild, and garden pansy; pupates on leaf stem of food-plant suspended by tail: difficult to rear.
Purple Emperor	<i>Iris</i> : var <i>Iole</i> , white band absent from hind wings.	1	1	1	1	1	lp	pi	iol	1	1	1	1	Southern three-fourths of England, including Monmouthshire; flies usually very high, but descends to feed on putrid birds and animals, also excrement.	Sallow; pupates on underside of leaf attached by tail.
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercus</i> : var <i>Bella</i> , yellow mark on fore wings at end of discal cell.	o	o	ol	1	1	lp	pio	o	o	o	o	o	Oak woods; common in England and Wales, local in Ireland, not common in Scotland.	Oak; pupates just below surface of earth.
Queen of Spain Fritillary (Lesser Silver-spotted Fritillary)	<i>Lathonia</i> (<i>latona</i>).	1	1	1	1p	io	1	1p	io	1	1	1	1	Immigrant, principally occurring in South and Eastern quarter of England; also in Southern Ireland; rare.	Dog-violet; wild, and garden pansy; and sainfoin; pupates on food-plant suspended by tail: doubtful if breeds wild in England or Ireland.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Red Admiral (Alderman)	Atalanta; a distinct white dot on red band of fore wings frequently occurs; also red band divided, the latter varies in width: very rarely band buff instead of red.					ih	ihol	l	pio	l	Ipi			Spreads throughout Britain, settles on exudations from trees, over-ripe fruit, also flowers and foliage: spring immigrants doubtless keep our stock going, imago perishing with early winter: some years abundant, others rare.	Stinging nettles, and peltitory-of-the-wall, larva partly separates stalk of nettle leaf which withers and forms shelter: pupates amongst several leaves of food-plant spun together dome shaped, suspended by tail.
Ringlet	Hyperanthus: var <i>Arctæ</i> , rings absent, but white dots shewing: var <i>Obsoleta</i> , rings and spots absent; var <i>Cæcia</i> , rings absent; but white dots appearing on hind wings, fore wings plain; var <i>Lanceolata</i> , eye-like spots elongated, and pointed at outer end.	l	l	l	l	l	lp	pio	l	l	l	l	l	Widely spread and locally abundant in England, Wales, and Ireland; very local in Scotland.	Cocks-foot, and other grasses, feeding all winter at night; pupates low down amongst grass stems, or often on the ground.
Scotch Argus	<i>Ethiops</i> (<i>blandina</i>) (<i>medea</i>): ab <i>Ochræa</i> , ochreous instead of grey colour on underside: ab <i>Obsoleta</i> , fulvous bands, absent from hind wings, and broken on fore wings.	l	l	l	l	l	l	p	io	l	l	l	l	Local in Lanes, Cumberland, Yorks, Durham and Westmoreland; thence more plentifully in Scotland, ranging to an altitude of 800 feet.	Annual meadow - grass, smooth-stalked meadow-grass, tussock-grass, and early hair-grass; pupates low down amongst grass stems.
Short-tailed Blue (Small-tailed Blue) (Bloxworth Blue)	Argiades (<i>tiresias</i>) (puer, male): on the Continent the early imago is known as var <i>Polysperchon</i> and is smaller: var <i>Coreta</i> , submarginal orange band absent.	l	l	l	lp	pi	iel	l	pio	l	l	l	l	Continental life circles: — Very rare immigrant Bloxworth, Dorset; Bournemouth, Blackpool, etc., in August.	Flowers, seeds, and leaves of birds-foot trefoil: pupates on food-plant attached by tail and girdle: doubtful if breeds wild in England.

BUTTERFLIES, ENGLISH NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Ap	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Silver-spotted Skipper (Pearl Skipper)	A Comma; ground colour varies very considerably from light to dark, in dry and wet seasons respectively.	o	o	ol	l	l	l	lpi	io	o	o	o	o	Local on chalky hills of Southern England, oddly elsewhere; not found in Ireland or Scotland.	Fussock and other grasses; pupates attached by head and tail in a coarse net-work cocoon amongst, and mixed with particles of, food-plant, near surface of ground.
Silver-studded Blue (Lead Argus)	Argus (ægon); spots vary on both upper and under sides.	o	o	o	l	l	lp	i	io	o	o	o	o	Locally common in England, Wales and Ireland; scarce in Scotland; frequents heaths and meadows.	Flowers of gorse, broom, and birds-foot; pupates near surface of earth: difficult to rear.
Silver-washed Fritillary (Greater Silver-streaked Fritillary)	Paphia; female var Valesina (valezina), dark olive green ground; there are many other named forms.	l	l	l	l	l	p	pio	l	l	l	l	l	Usually — but not always — in large woods of England, Wales and Ireland; scarce and very local in Scotland; for var Valesina, New Forest, Hants, is best.	Dog, and sweet, violet; also wild, and garden, pansy; larva hibernates without feeding: pupates on low bush or shrub, attached by tail.
Small Blue (Bedford Blue) (Little Blue)	Minima (minusus, used in error) (alsus); var Alsoides, much larger: dots vary on underside.	r	r	r	r	rp	io	l	l	r	r	r	r	Widely distributed locally, especially in chalky districts, but in Scotland favours rough pastures and meadows; sometimes partial second brood in South, imago Aug.-Sept.	Flowers and seeds of kidney-vetch, larva hibernates full fed; hairy pupa on stalk of food-plant, attached by girdle, or occasionally on ground unattached.
Small Copper (Common Copper)	Phlegas: var Schmidtii (alba), white instead of copper colour; var Eleus, has a very large area blackish: specimens often occur with blue spots inside sub-marginal band of hind wings: there is much colour, and also spot, variations; whilst some forms have deeply marked nervures crossing the coppery portions.	l	l	l	lp	iol	lp	io	l	l	l	l	l	Common generally except in Northern Scotland: Ordinary year, two broods. Hot year, three broods. In 1911, a very hot year, four broods occurred South.	Docks and sorrel; pupates low down, on leaf, or stalk, attached by tail and girdle.

Butterflies. English Names.	Scientific Names, Type and Varieties	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	General Remarks, Range, etc.	Food-plants and Rearing Hins.
Small Heath (Golden Heath Eye) (Selvedged Heath Eye)	<i>Pamphilus</i> : var <i>Pallida</i> pale ochraceous ground; var <i>Ocellata</i> , white dots of ocelli set in reddish- brown spots, on under- side: var <i>Lyllus</i> , border broad and dark brown.	1	1	1	1p	1olp	1olp	1olp	1olp	1olp	1	1	1	Common, even oc- curs in St. Kilda Island: con- tinuously brooded May to September inclusive.	Grasses of many kinds; pupates on stalk of food- plant suspended by tail.
Small Mountain Ringlet (Small Ringlet) (Mountain Ringlet)	British form is usually var <i>Cassiope</i> , of type <i>Epiphron</i> , the latter hav- ing the tawny band of fore-wing entire, and not divided by veined mark- ings as in var <i>Cassiope</i> : var <i>Obsoleta</i> , tawny markings absent.	1	1	1	1	1	pi	1ol	1	1	1	1	1	On mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, in England; Perth- shire, Aberdeen, Kincardine, etc., in Scotland; also Western Ireland.	Mat-grass, common rush, early hair-grass, annual meadow, and other grasses; pupates low down amongst herbage.
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Selene</i> , varied.	1	1	1	1	1p	1o	1	1	1	1	1	1	Widely distributed and locally com- mon; hillsides and woods, of England, Wales and Scot- land: sometimes imago September, but scarce.	Dog, and sweet violet; also wild, and garden pansy; pupates amongst herbage suspended by tail.
Small Skipper	<i>Thaumas (linea)</i> : a yellowish form occurs but is very rare.	1	1	1	1	1	1	pio	1	1	1	1	1	More or less com- mon in England, Wales, and Ire- land; also near Edinburgh in Scotland.	Wood falls, brome-grass, meadow soft-grass, and other soft grasses; larva hibernates separately, with- out feeding, inside a silken dome spun on grass; pu- pates between two or three blades of grass spun together.
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Urtica</i> : var <i>Polaris</i> , central and under-spot united on fore wing, thus forming band; very peculiar aber- rations occasionally oc- cur: the Scottish form is larger with brighter colouration.			ih	ih	ihol	lp	pio	1	1pi	i			Common almost everywhere; treble brooded occasion- ally.	Stinging nettles, feed gre- gariouly until last moult; pupates on underside of leaf, or on wall, railing, etc., suspended by tail.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD PLANTS AND HABITS.
Small White (Small White Cabbage) (Small Garden White)	Rapæ: spring form var Metra (Howard's White), white or cream ground; fore wings, more pointed at the tip, latter being only slightly blackish; central spot of male faint, or absent: bright yellow forms occur: in very hot years a third, smaller, imago appears September- October. British form is var <i>Egerides</i> of type <i>Egeria</i> (<i>ægenia</i>), the former has pale yellow to white markings, which in the type are rich tawny to fulvous.	p	p	pi	io	l	lpi	iol	lp	p	p	p	p	Common almost everywhere; imago recorded from end of February into October: occasion- ally arrives in thousands from France.	Cabbage, indian cress (<i>nas- turtium</i>), rape, jack-by-the- hedge, etc.; pupates on a tree trunk, wall or fence, etc., attached by tail and girdle.
Speckled Wood (Wood Argus) (Enfield Eye)	A British form is var <i>Egerides</i> of type <i>Egeria</i> (<i>ægenia</i>), the former has pale yellow to white markings, which in the type are rich tawny to fulvous.	l	l	lp	io	l	pio	l	l	pio	l	l	l	Widely distributed in woods and lanes of England, Wales, and Ireland; scarce in Scotland.	Couch-grass, and almost any grass; pupates on stem or blade of food-plant, sus- pended by tail: larvæ feed up very irregularly from the same brood and even hibernate both as larvæ and pupæ, whilst the imago is also erratic in its times of appearance.
Swallow-tail (Royal William)	Machaon; slightly varied.	p	p	p	p	pi	io	l	lp	p	p	p	p	Fens of Cambs, marshes of Nor- folk; has occurred oddly elsewhere in England: some- times partial second brood, imago August-Sep- tember.	Flowers and leaves of wild- carrot, milk-parsley, and cow-parsnip; in con. gar- den carrot and parsnip; pupates on a reed, or stem, attached by tail and girdle, head upwards.
Wall (Wall Brown)	A <i>Megæra</i> : eye-like spot on fore wings occasionally varies in size, this is more noticeable on underside.	l	l	l	l	pio	l	lp	pio	l	l	l	l	Well distributed, but not so common in Scotland as in the other countries.	Cocks-foot grass and other grasses; pupates on stem, or blade, of food-plant, suspended by tail.
White Admiral (White Admirable)	<i>Sibylla</i> (<i>sibilla</i>) (camilla) (prorsa): var <i>Nigrina</i> , black.	l	l	l	l	l	lp	io	l	l	l	l	l	England only. Hants is best, but re- corded thence northwards to, and inclusive of, Lines and Worcester: very local in glades of woods.	Honeysuckle and snowberry. feeding in shade, hiber- nates when very small in a web attached to a leaf secured to food-plant; pupates on underside of leaf of food-plant sus- pended by tail.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HINTS.
White Letter Hairstreak (Black Hairstreak, of E. Newman)	W-album: var. Butlerowi "W" mark of underside broken up, and orange spot near tail, on upper- side, absent.	o	o	o	1	1	1p	io	o	o	o	o	o	Very local, but has a wide range in England; imago settles on bramble flowers near group of elms.	Elm, and wych-elm; pupates on twig, or leaf, of food- plant attached by tail and girdle: larva will eat freshly turned pupæ.
Wood White	Sinapis (candida) (candi- dus): var. Lathyri (of spring emergence), black tips, very distinct greenish cloudings on underside: var. Dinienis (usual sum- mer form), pure white ground, round dusky spot at tip of fore wings: female var. Erysimi (of summer emergence) dark blotch absent from tip of fore wings.	p	p	p	p	io	1	pio	1	p	p	p	p	Very local along paths of woods in Berks, Devon, Cornwall, Hants, Worcester, Here- ford, Launce, Cum- berland, etc., in England; also oc- curs in Wales, and Southern and Western Ireland: the range of this is becoming more re- stricted yearly.	Bird's-foot - trefoil, tufted vetch; also yellow, and everlasting pea; pupates on stem of food-plant at- tached by tail and girdle.
<p>FIRST NAMES ARE GENERIC, OTHERS SPECIFIC. "SOUTH" HAS REFERENCE</p>															
REPUTED BRITISH.															
American Painted Lady. (Scarce Painted Lady)	Pyrameis, virginienis (huntera)														In North America on one of the cudweeds, Gnaphalium obtusifolium.
Apollo, The	Parnassius (Doritis), apollo										i				Orpine, and various kinds of sanitragæ.
Arran Brown	Erebia, ligea														Grasses.
Dark Underwing Copper	Chrysophanus (Lycæna), rutila							i	i						Dock and knot-grass.
Niobe Fritillary	Argynnis, niobe							i							Viola dorsata on the Con- tinent, in con. violets and pansies.
Pale Brown Hairstreak	Thecla, spini						i	i							Blackthorn and whitethorn.

Occurs rarely, last
record one Isle of
Purbeck, Dorset,
September 7, 1911.
Dover and Scotland,
probably accident-
ally imported.
Isle of Arran, very
doubtful record.
Formerly Kent and
Fen district, very
old records. South-
ern England, they
were probably vars
of High Brown
Fritillary.
Very old record, and
probably incorrect.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HINTS.
Purple-edged Copper	<i>Chrysophanus (Lycæna), hippotoë (euridice)</i> 152								i	i				Near Epping; also Ashdown Forest, Sussex; prior to 1843. Cambs and Hunts, very old records; latest at Cromer.	Sorrel, and dock; on Con- tinent larva turns to pupa in May, imago June-July.
Scarce (or Golden) Copper	<i>Chrysophanus (Lycæna), virgaureæ</i> 152								i					Golden-rod, and sorrel; on Continent double brooded, with larvæ in June and September; imago May to August.	
Scarce Swallow-tail	<i>Iphiclides (Papilio), podalirius.</i>	p	p	p	p	pio	l	lp	io	l	p	p	p	Very old records; Continental circle shewn. Probably accident- ally imported.	Blackthorn, plum, apple, pear and oak.
Twin-spot Fritillary	<i>Melitæa, didyma.</i>														Various plantains.
Weaver's Fritillary	<i>Argynnis (Brenthis), dia.</i>													Sutton Park, near Birmingham and oddly elsewhere; old records.	Dog, and sweet, violet.
NO ENGLISH NAME:—															
Of "Copper" family	<i>Chrysophanus (Lycæna), circe (dorilis)</i> 152													One Ilfracombe.	
" "	<i>Chrysophanus (Lycæna), gordius</i> 152													Very doubtful if oc- curred.	
" "Hairsreak" family	<i>Thecla, ilicis</i> 147													Very old record and probably incorrect.	Oak.
" "Skipper" family	<i>Hesperia, alveus</i> 185					i	i							Norfolk, several specimens May or June, 1860.	
" "	<i>Hesperia, carthami.</i>													One or two, probably accidentally im- ported.	

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HINTS.
Alchymist	<i>Alchymista</i> (<i>leucomelas</i>).														
Alder	<i>Alni</i> : forms occur intermediate to var <i>Steinerti</i> , black.	p	p	p	p	i	io	1	1	p	p	p	p	Very rare, Sussex and Isle of Wight. Very rare, but of wide distribution in England and Wales; also recorded from Co. Wicklow in Ireland.	Oak; earthen cocoon. Alder, birch, willow, lime, oak, and bramble; food-plant first used must not be changed throughout, larva devours cast skin at each moult or will die; requires dead wood or virgin cork for pupation, earth is useless.
Alder Kitten	<i>Bicuspis</i> .	p	p	p	p	p	io	1	1	1p	p	p	p	Scarce and local, the best localities are Sussex and Lancashire.	Alder and birch; cocoon on, or in crevice of, bark of tree, and simulates the bark of either alder or birch, very difficult to find; occasionally remains in pupa until second year. Flowers of mugwort and wormwood; earthen cocoon.
Angle-barred Pug (Long-winged Pug) (Unspotted Pug)	<i>Innotata</i> .	p	p	p	p	p	p	io	1	1	1	p	p	Scarce and local, Devon, Kent, Essex, Lincs, Worcester; Lancs, Cheshire and Durham.	
Angle Shades	<i>Meticulosa</i> .	1	1	1p	1p	1p	1p	1p	1p	1p	1	1	1	Common; continuously brooded March to October.	Groundsel, primrose, geraniums, etc.; pupates on surface of ground.
Angle-striped Sallow	<i>Paleacea</i> (<i>fulvago</i>).	o	o	o	1	1	1	p	i	o	o	o	o	Local in Notts and Yorks, oddly elsewhere in England. Generally distributed, favours coasts, but occurs in Berks, Hereford, Surrey, and Worcestershire.	Birch, feeds between leaves fastened together; cocoon amongst rubbish on ground. Rock-rose, cinquefoil, salad-burnet, etc., larva hides by day amongst stones, in con. chickweed and strawberry; pupates amongst rubbish on surface of ground.
Annulet	<i>Obscurata</i> , true type practically unknown in Britain: ab <i>Mundata</i> , pure whitish, with only annulet markings: ab <i>Calceata</i> , whitish, black lines and rings: ab <i>Fasciata</i> , banded, inner and outer areas pale: ab <i>Woodiata</i> , heavily freckled obscuring lines: ab <i>Argillacea</i> , sandy-reddish: ab <i>Anthracinaria</i> , dark brownish-grey: ab <i>Obscur</i>	1	1	1	1	1	p	i	io	1	1	1	1		

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Annulet (continued)	lorata (obscuraria). blackish: ab Saturata, uni- form dense black: ab Uni- formata, Welsh form, large and shining, slightly marked. Anomala (anomala): Northern forms melanic.	A	I	Ir	r	r	rp	p	I	lo	I	I	I	Generally distributed; except Eastern Eng- land.	Grasses, larva goes down end of March turns to pupa end of June, near roots: difficult to rear.
Anomalous	Graminis: var Rufa, reddish- brown, markings white: var Tricuspis, reddish-brown, markings ochreous: var Rufi- costa, greyish-brown, mark- ings ochreous, front margin reddish: var Hibernicus, yellowish-brown, markings ochreous, central streak joins stigmata: other forms occur.	D & N	I	I	I	I	lp	pi	I	lo	O	O	O	Very common locally, but chalky soil does not usually appeal to this insect; best flight is often from 8 to 9, in morning over old pastures.	Various smooth and hard grasses, roots, stems, and blades, frequently large areas are devastated, the appear- ance of the surface from a distance is bleached and dry; roots destroy thousands of these larvae: pupates at roots of grass.
Archer's Dart	Vestigialis (valligera), very varied and many named vars.	I	I	I	I	I	p	I	lo	I	I	I	I	Sandy districts, mari- time and inland.	Bedstraws, chickweed, ragwort and grasses at roots: pu- pates in sand at roots.
Argent and Sable (Mottled Beauty).	Hastata: var Subhastata (has- tulata), Outer Hebrides, etc., form, smaller, black mark- ings extensive, upper wings occasionally very pale yellow ground: ab Demolita, very slightly marked. Fraxinata.	D	p	p	p	pi	lo	I	I	p	p	p	p	Generally distributed; flies during afternoon in sunshine.	Rolled up leaves of birch; pupates in moss at base of tree: var Subhastata has been found:—larva feeding on sweet gale, imago resting on rocks.
Ash Pug (Ash tree Pug)	Ashworthii.	p	p	p	p	p	pi	lo	I	lp	p	p	p	Generally distributed except Northern Scot- land.	Ash: cocoon under moss on tree trunk: sometimes double brooded imago Sept.
Ashworth's Rustic		I	I	I	I	lp	p	lo	I	I	I	I	I	Hills and mountains of North Wales.	Rock rose, heather, hair bell, etc., in con' catkins and leaves of willow and willow, also dandelion flowers; pupates in earth.
August Thorn	Quercinaria (angularia): ab Carpinaria, reddish-ochreous.	O	O	O	I	I	I	p	I	I	O	O	O	Fairly common; but is local in Scotland.	Oak, whitethorn, poplar, etc.; pupates between two leaves.
Autumnal Moth (ab gueneata, "Prout," = autumnata or au- tummaria, "Guenée";	Autumnata, of "Borkhausen": (filigrammaria is now Small Autumnal Carpet): ab Sand- bergi, two central bars almost	O	ol	I	I	I	p	p	pi	I	O	O	O	Heather, whitethorn, birch, alder, fir, etc.; pupates in earth.	

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Autumnal Moth (continued) this is similar to and sometimes confused with ab Christyi, "Prout," a form of the November Moth dilutata)	or quite touching below centre: ab Gueneata, typical colour, crossbands fainter.													stems of heather and amongst leaves of trees.	
Autumnal Rustic	Glareosa: var Rosea, pinkish tinted: Shetlands' var Edda, blackish, or sooty-brown.	A	i	i	i	i	i	p	pl	lo	i	i	i	Generally distributed.	Broom, dock, sorrel, bedstraws, and grasses; pupates in earth.
Autumn Green Carpet (Autumnal Carpet)	Miata, somewhat variable.				lh	lo	i	i	lp	i	i			Generally spread, in- cluding the Hebrides and Orkneys.	Alder, oak, birch, etc.; pu- pates in earth: the insects pair in autumn and the female only hibernates.
Barberry Carpet	Berberata.	p	p	p	p	lo	i	lp	lo	i	p	p	p	Eastern counties of England.	Barberry and holly-leaved bar- berry; cocoon on surface of ground.
Barred Carpet	Tæniata: ab Arctaria or Augustifasciata, band nar- row: Killarney forms have bright yellow bar.	i	i	i	i		pl	i	to	i	i	i	i	Lake District, North Devon; Killarney; Perthshire, and Argyllshire: moth obtained by beating holly.	Moss in damp places?, in con' dandelion.
Barred Chestnut	Dahlia: Irish var Perfusca, fore wings dark sepia, reni- form clear whitish: there are many named vars.	i	i	i	i	i	p	i	lo	i	i	i	i	Fairly distributed amongst heaths, moors, and woods.	In autumn dock and various low plants, in spring on young swallow leaves; pu- pates in earth.
Barred Hook-tip	Cultraria (unguicula): var Æstiva, two spots on fore wings.	p	p	p	p	lo	i	p	to	i	p	p	p	Occurs in Southern half of England only.	Beech; pupates in folded over leaf of food-plant.
Barred Red	Prosoparia (fasciaria): ab Prasinaria, green.	i	i	i	i	p	pl	to	i	i	i	i	i	Pine woods all over Great Britain.	Scots pine; pupates amongst fallen needles; sometimes imago in September.
Barred Rivulet (Double Barred Rivu- let) (includes Single- barred Rivulet or Haworth's Carpet, unifasciata)	Bifasciata (bifasciata), white rivulet markings: var Uni- fasciata, darkish rivulet markings.	D & N	p	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	Well distributed ex- cept in Northern Scotland; best ob- tained by gathering food-plant in Octr.	Seed capsules of red-bartsia; earthen cocoon; remains in pupa from one to five years.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Barred Sallow	Aurago: ab Fucata, central area purplish: ab Unicolor, bands partly orange: ab Lutea, uniform orange-yellow.	c	o	o	l	lr	r	r	rp	i	o	o	o	Beech woods in chalky districts of England; Flint' and Denbigh in Wales.	Buds and leaves of beech, sycamore, and maple; larva goes into cocoon in earth in May, but only turns to pupa in August.
Barred Straw	Pyraliata (dotata), somewhat varied.	o	o	o	l	l	p	l	io	o	o	c	o	Commonest South, but occurs North.	Whitethorn, hedge-bedstraw, goosegrass, etc.; cocoon amongst leaves.
Barred Tooth-striped	Polycommata, ground colour varies.	p	p	p	io	l	l	l	p	p	p	p	p	Very local, but widely distributed, except in Ireland.	Privet buds and leaves; earthen cocoon just below surface of earth.
Barred Umber	Pulveraria, varied.	p	p	p	i	io	l	l	lp	p	p	p	p	Generally distributed, but not common.	Sallow: cocoon amongst leaves or moss: Scottish imago early June.
Barred Yellow	Fulvata, band occasionally narrow.	o	o	o	o	l	lp	l	io	o	o	o	o	Common.	Wild-rose, in con' garden-rose; cocoon on surface of ground.
Barrett's Marbled Coronet (Dusky Shears).	Usual British form is var Barrettii (= argillacea of "Hübner"; "South" Vol. I., page 248) of type Luteago: var Ficklini, grey.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	l	l	p	p	p	Coast insect Co. Cork, also Howth in Ireland; Devon, and Cornwall; oddly in Wales.	On roots, rock spurry (growing face of cliffs amongst sea-campion), crown brown and withered; very occasionally sea-campion, in con' eat latter and bladder-campion; pupates at roots.
Beaded Chestnut	Lychnidis (pistacina): ab Serpina, greyish-ochreous: ab Ferrea, almost uniform reddish: ab Venosa, greyish brown, whitish veins: there are many other named forms.	o	o	c	l	l	l	p	p	i	io	o	o	Plentiful in England, Wales, and Ireland, scarce in Scotland.	Various kinds of trees, dock, oatgrass, clover, etc.; very brittle earthen cocoon.
Beautiful Arches (Scarce Brocade) (Beautiful Brocade)	Satura, of "Hübner" (Porphyrea, of "Esper").	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	l	lp	p	p	p	Probably immigrant to England, doubtful if breeds wild here; rare.	Hop, honeysuckle, and cherry; pupates in earth.
Beautiful Brocade	Contigua, sometimes ground colour pinkish.	p	p	p	p	p	io	l	l	l	p	p	p	Scarce in Northern England and Wales, otherwise well distributed, but not plentiful.	Birch, oak, hazel, and various bushes and plants; pupates in earth.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Beautiful Carpet	Albicollata: ab Suffusa, dark leaden-grey ground.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Fairly common in woodlands.	Bramble and raspberry; earthen cocoon.
Beautiful Golden Y	Pulchrina: ab Percontatrix. or Juncta, Y instead of V.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Well distributed, but not common; at flowers.	Nettle, groundsel, honeysuckle, etc.; silken cocoon on, or near, food-plant.
Beautiful Gothic	Hispidus, varied.	i	lr	r	r	rp	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	South-western England only.	Annual meadow-grass under stones, larva goes into cocoon in earth in February, but only turns to pupa, end May to June.
Beautiful Hook-tip (Barred Scallop)	Flexula (flexularia).	i	i	i	i	p	i	i	io	i	i	i	i	Distributed over Southern half of England.	Lichens Physcia stellaris and Xanthoria parietina, etc., of fir, whitethorn, blackthorn, etc.; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Beautiful Snout	Fontis (crassalis): ab Rufescens, reddish-brown central patch.	p	p	p	p	p	pl	io	i	i	p	p	p	Local, not found in Yorkshire and North thereof.	Heather and whortleberry; cocoon amongst food-plant, or leaves.
Beautiful Yellow Underwing	Myrtilli: var Rufescens, reddish crimson, plain white markings.	p	p	p	p	io	i	lp	io	i	i	p	p	Flies over heather during sunshine, common.	Heath and heather; cocoon amongst food-plant: probably single brooded North imago June.
Bedstraw Hawk (Madder Hawk)	Galli.	p	p	p	p	p	p	pl	io	i	p	p	p	Rare immigrant; wild larvae probably perish outdoors in Britain.	Lady's bedstraw and var maritimum, also hedge-bedstraw; pupates in slight web on surface of ground: imago taken, May to September inclusive.
Beech-green Carpet	Olivata.	i	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	Widely distributed, frequents beech woods.	Bedstraw, very sluggish larva; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Belted Beauty	Zonaria, varied; female wingless.	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Coasts of Ches', Flint', Carnarvon', Lancs and Ireland.	Birdsfoot-trefoil, yarrow, knot-grass, sallow, etc.; pupates in earth.
Blberry Pug (Devon Pug)	Debilata: ab Nigropunctata, dots in place of central lines.	o	o	o	i	lp	i	o	o	o	o	o	o	Local, but occurs in several counties.	Whortleberry leaves; earthen cocoon.
Birch Mocha	Pendularia: North Staffordshire var Subrosenta, slaty-grey ground, central shade reddish tinted.	p	p	p	p	io	i	p	io	i	p	p	p	Local, but of wide distribution.	Birch; pupates on underside of leaf suspended by girdle; probably single brooded North imago end of June.

Moths. English Names.	Scientific Names, Type and Varieties.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	General Remarks, Range, etc.	Food-plants and Rearing Hints.
Bird's Wing ✓	<i>Scabruuscula</i> (pinastrn).	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Fairly common in Southern England.	Sorrel and dock; cocoon on surface of earth; sometimes imago August-September.
Black Arches	<i>Monacha</i> : var <i>Eremita</i> black.	o	o	o	i	i	lp	pi	io	o	o	o	o	Well distributed southwards of Yorkshire.	Oak, whitethorn, apple, etc.; hairy cocoon in crevice of bark.
Black-banded	British form is var <i>Nigrocincta</i> of type <i>Xanthomista</i> .	o	o	o	i	i	i	lp	pi	io	o	o	o	Cornwall, North Devon and Isle of Man, scarce on rocky coasts.	Flowers and seeds of sorrel, bladder campion, violet, sea-pink, and hairbell, in con' flowers and seeds of carrot; pupates in earth: difficult to rear.
Black Collar	<i>Flammatra</i> .	i	i	i	lp	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Very rare immigrant, two, Isle of Wight, and one, Cromer.	Dandelion and wild strawberry; pupates in earth: larva not found here.
Black Mountain Moth	<i>Coracina</i> (trepidaria) [Confusion has arisen between this species, and the "Dusky Carpet." This may be dismissed as follows:—"South" plate 139, vol. 2, shows the Black Mountain Moth (<i>Psodos coracina</i>).—"Newman" page 69, and "Stanton" page 31, vol. 2, refer to <i>Mniophila cineraria</i> (the "Dusky Carpet" of Newman) as having once occurred at Tenby, South Wales; the latter insect is in the South Kensington Museum and is apparently the cineraria of "Hübner," and also the <i>Tephronia</i> sepia of "Hufnagel"].													Occurs on mountains at altitudes of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and flies in sunshine: common in alternate years (1914 common, 1915 scarce, and so on).	Probably mosses.
Blackneck	<i>Pastinum</i> , somewhat varied.	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	i	Favours fens and woods, locally in many English counties.	Tufted vetch; cocoon amongst leaves on plant, or on the ground.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.											FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	
Black Rustic	Nigra: occasionally reniform black.	A											Chickweed, dock, etc.; pu- pates in earth.
Black-veined (Moth)	Lineata (dealbata).	A											In con' knotgrass; cocoon on stems of grass.
Bleached Pug	Expallidata.												Flowers of golden-rod, and ragwort; in con' flowers of michaelmas-daisy; earthen cocoon.
Blomer's Rivulet (Golden Wave)	Blomeri (pulchraria).												Wych-elm; cocoon on surface of earth.
Blood-vein	Amata (amataria), ground colour and red markings occasionally vary.												Dock, knotgrass, etc.; cocoon on surface of earth: larva at times feeds up, imago in August.
Blossom Underwing	Miniosa, band varies.												Cak; cocoon in earth.
Blotched Emerald (Maid of Honour)	Pustulata (bajularia).												Oak; larva covers itself with pieces of leaves, lichen, etc.; when searching watch for movement on beating tray; pupates amongst food-plant. Said to be pellitory-of-the- wall.
Bloxworth Snout	Obsitalis.												Alder, blackthorn, damson, etc.; pupates in web on food-plant.
Blue-bordered Carpet ✓	Bicolorata: ab Parvula, or Rubiginata, almost entire band crosses centre of fore wings: Scottish ab Plum- bata, central band entire, creamy-white ground: ab Fumosa, smoky ground in- stead of white.												
Bond's Wainscot	Bondii.												In stems of marram; pupates in ground.

Moths. English Names.	Scientific Names, Type and Varieties.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	General Remarks, Range, etc.	Food-plants and Rearing Hints.
Bordered Beauty	<i>Apicularia</i> .	o	o	o	ol	l	lp	i	lo	o	o	o	o	Generally distributed.	Sallow, willow, poplar, alder, etc.; cocoon amongst leaves or moss: in captivity imago sometimes September or October.
Bordered Gothic	<i>Reticulata</i> (<i>saponariae</i>).	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Springly in English Counties southwards of Yorks.	Bladder campion, catchfly, and low plants, preferring the seeds inside the pods (very difficult to rear); pupates in earth.
Bordered Grey	<i>Ericetaria</i> (<i>plumaria</i>), cross markings vary.	l	l	l	p	p	p	i	io	l	l	l	l	Local on heaths and moor-ss.	Heather; pupates in earth.
Bordered Pug (Bordered Lime-speck Pug)	<i>Succenturiata</i> : ab <i>Disparata</i> , greyish clouded ground ex- cept under discal spot.	p	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	l	l	p	p	Widely distributed in England and Wales; scarce in Scotland.	Leaves and seeds of yarrow, and wormwood; earthen cocoon.
Bordered Sallow	<i>Umbra</i> (<i>marginalis</i>): ab <i>Mar- signata</i> , pale yellow, outer area greyish-brown.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Generally distributed, but not common.	Flowers and seeds of hen- bane, restharrow, and sea- sandwort, in con' on green pods of scarlet runner beans; pupates in earth.
Bordered Straw	<i>Peltigera</i> : ab <i>Pallida</i> very pale.					io	l	i	lpi	i	i			Scarce, Southern Eng- land and Wales; insect arriving as immigrant in May.	Flowers and unripe seeds of restharrow, scentless-may- weed, clover, etc., also gorse, in con' field-bindweed; pu- pates in earth: sometimes three years in pupa.
Bordered White	<i>Pinitaria</i> : ab <i>Flavesens</i> , yellow ground: ab <i>Nigricarius</i> , black.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Common in pinewoods.	Fir and pine; pupates amongst fallen pine needles.
Brick	<i>Circellaris</i> : ab <i>Ferruginea</i> , ochreous, tinged with rust colour: var <i>Macilenta</i> , tinged black, with black markings.	o	o	o	l	l	lp	p	p	i	i	o	o	Common.	Flowers and seeds of wych- elm, ash, poplar, and sallow, after on low plants; pupates in earth.
Bright-line Brown-eye	<i>Oleracea</i> , somewhat varied.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Common.	Stinking-goosefoot, dock, and low plants; pupates in earth.
Brighton Wainscot	<i>Musculosa</i> .								i					Rare in Brighton, Kent, and South Devon; recently found rather freely near Salisbury.	On the Continent feeds inside stems of rye, our system of cultivation is probably re- sponsible for its scarceness here.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Bright Wave	Ochrata (pallidaria), (perochraria has been used in error, see Ochraceous Wave).	l	l	l	l	lp	io	l	l	l	l	l	l	Coasts of Kent and Essex.	Flowers of coltsfoot, golden-rod, etc., in con' knotgrass at first and later on dandelion flowers and leaves; pupates on surface of ground.
Brimstone	Luteolata (cratagata): ab Lacticolor white.	p	p	p	io	l	lp	io	io	l	p	p	p	Common.	Whitethorn, blackthorn, etc.; cocoon on food-plant, or surface of ground: double brooded but larvæ feed up irregularly.
Brindled Beauty	Hirtaria, varied.	p	p	pi	io	l	l	l	p	p	p	p	p	Generally distributed.	Lime, elm, plum, birch, etc.; pupates in earth: sometimes in pupa two or three years.
Brindled Green (Proteus)	Protea, very varied: var Variegata, very dark, black and reddish, stigmata distinct, inner margin pale.	o	o	o	l	l	l	p	p	l	o	o	o	Scarce in Ireland, otherwise well distributed.	Oak buds then leaves; pupates in earth.
Brindled Ochre	Templi (oleagina).			i	io	l	l	l	l	lp	l			Rocky and stony districts, invariably maritime.	Flowers at first, then inside stem to roots of cow-parsnip; pupates in ground: pair during autumn before hibernation.
Brindled Pug	Abbreviata, central area sometimes whitish.	p	p	p	i	io	l	lp	p	p	p	p	p	Generally distributed except northwards of Perthshire.	Oak and whitethorn; pupates in earth.
Brindled White-spot	Luridata (extersaria), varied.	p	p	p	p	pi	io	l	l	l	p	p	p	Only in Southern half of England.	Oak and birch; pupates in earth.
Broad-barred White (Barred White)	Serena: British form is usually var Leuconota, fore wings nearly white, central band blackish-grey: var Obscura, grey tinted ground colour.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	l	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed, commonest South.	On flowers of mouse-ear-hawk-weed and soy-thistle; pupates just below surface of earth.
Broad-bordered Hawk (Bee Hawk)	Fuciformis.	p	p	p	p	pi	io	l	lp	p	p	p	p	Yorkshire southwards, but not common.	Honeysuckle; pupates in loose web on surface of earth.
Broad-bordered Underwing (Scotch Underwing)	Melanopa: var Wistroni, brownish: ab Rupestralis centre hind wings dark greyish.	p	p	p	p	io	l	l	p	p	p	p	p	Local on Scotch mountains from 2,000 feet upwards.	Whorleberry and cowberry, in con' sallow, knotgrass, and strawberry-tree; pupates amongst moss surface of ground.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing ✓	<i>Fimbria</i> , varied.	A	i	i	i	lp	pl	io	i	i	i	i	i	Fairly common in woods all over Britain.	Honey-suckle, primrose, etc., then in spring whitethorn, blackthorn, etc.; pupates, in, or on, earth.
Broken-barred Carpet includes White-blotched Carpet (formerly united under Hazel Carpet)	<i>Corylata</i> : var <i>Albocrenata</i> , whitish cen- tral area, broken bar absent : Scottish var <i>Efusaria</i> , central area broadly whitish with large dark dot, outside this is clear whitish scalloped line.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Common generally, except in Scotland, where it is local.	Birch, lime, blackthorn, etc.; pupates in earth.
Broom	<i>Pisi</i> : var <i>Splendens</i> , blackish, yellow stripes.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	lp	p	p	Well distributed.	Broom, bracken, and low plants; pupates in earth.
Broom-tip	<i>Rufata</i> (<i>obliquaria</i>), ground colour varies.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Local in Southern Eng- land, but scarce else- where.	Broom; pupates in earth; sometimes in pupa two years, imago erratic ex- tending until August.
Brown-line Bright-eye	<i>Conigera</i> : var <i>Suffusa</i> , rusty- red suffused with darker scales, markings very dis- tinct.	A	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Common in Southern England, but local northwards; locally common in Scotland.	Grasses; pupates in the ground; Scottish imago end of July.
Brown Rustic. (Brown Feathered Rustic)	<i>Tenebrosa</i> (<i>unbratica</i>), black- ish forms occur.	A	i	i	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Common generally.	Knolgrass, dock, plantain, etc.; earthen cocoon.
Brown Scallop ✓	<i>Vetulata</i> .		o	o	o	lp	i	o	o	o	o	o	o	Only found in Eng- land, South and East are best.	Purging-buckthorn, hides be- tween two leaves; earthen cocoon.
Brown Silver-line	<i>Petraria</i> .	D & N	p	p	p	io	i	lp	p	p	p	p	p	Common locally; ex- cept in Northern Scotland.	Bracken; pupates in earth.
Brown-spot Pinion	<i>Litura</i> : ab <i>Borealis</i> , purplish- grey, and pale base : ab <i>Rufa</i> , reddish, latter com- moner than type in Eng- land : ab <i>Ornatrix</i> , purplish- grey.		o	o	i	i	lp	p	p	i	io	o	o	Well distributed.	Willow, alder, bramble, etc.; pupates in earth.
Brown-tail	<i>Chrysorrhœa</i> (<i>phæorrhœa</i>).		i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	Coasts of Kent and Sussex are best localities.	Stinging larva. Blackthorn, sea-buckthorn, and white- thorn, make web and feed in colonies; hairy cocoon on food-plant

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Brown-veined Wainscot includes Nerved Wainscot	Dissoluta (hessii) black or dark-brown type: var Arundineta (the neurica of most authors except "Hubner"), paler than type: For "Hubner's neurica (edesteni)", see under "Sussex Wainscot."	o	o	o	i	i	i	pi	lo	o	o	o	o	In thick reed beds:— Dissoluta, Suffolk and East Kent, marshes: var Arundineta, Cambs, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, and Lincolnshire, fens and marshes. Wide area, but local: Southern England is best.	In common reeds on the inner lining of the stems, larva leaves the stem it has fed in and enters an old reed stem, low down, for pupation; pupa always head downwards and above exit hole.
Brussels Lace	Lichenaria, varied.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Usnea barbata and other lichens on trees, bushes, etc.; pupates amongst lichens.	
Buff Arches	Dersa.	A	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	p	p	Woodlands generally of England, Ireland, and Wales; scarce in Southern Scotland.	Bramble and raspberry; pupates in earth, or under moss.
Buff Ermine (Spotted Buff) (Cream-dot Stripe)	Lubricipeda (lutea): var Zati-ma buff veins through broad black borders all wings: var Radiata, as before but narrow borders: var Deschangei, all black: there are other intermediate named vars.	p	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	Common.	Dock, virginia creeper, lettuce, etc.; hairy cocoon amongst leaves or litter, on ground: in con' double brooded occasionally, and possibly partial emergence during August and September in hot years naturally.
Buff Footman	Deplana (depressa) (helvola): var Ochreola, yellow stripe on margin forewings of female: Isle of Purbeck var Unicolor, orange-buff forewings, hind wings tinted grey: at Box Hill, Surrey, July, 1911, a melanic form was taken. Bucephala.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Local, Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Dorset, and Devon; also Western Ireland.	Lichens of oak and beech, in con' on withered leaves of sawlow and lettuce; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Buff-tip		p	p	p	p	p	i	ic	i	i	p	p	p	Common.	Oak, hazel, lime, sawlows, willows, alder, etc.; pupates on surface of earth.
Bulrush Wainscot (Reed Moth)	Typhae (arundinis): var Fraterna, uniformly reddish brown or blackish.	o	o	o	i	i	i	i	pi	i	io	o	o	Locally distributed: except Yorkshire northwards.	Pith inside stems of great, and lesser, reed-mace; pupates less than two inches above hole in stem, always head downwards.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Burnet Companion (Burnet Noctua)	Glyphica, somewhat varied.	p	p	p	p	pl	io	i	i	i	i	p	p	Common locally on heaths and rough pastures.	Dutch-clover, pupates in earth.
Burnished Brass	Chrysis: ab Juncta, divided bar.	i	i	i	i	i	ip	i	io	i	i	i	i	plentiful almost gener- ally.	Stinging-nettle, burdock, etc.; cocoon on leaves of plant; sometimes double brooded imago August-September.
Butterbur	Petasitis.	o	o	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	o	o	o	Northern England, rare elsewhere.	Stems and roots of butterbur on banks of streams; earthen cocoon.
Buttoned Snout (Lesser Snout)	Rostralis: ab Palpalis, mark- ings absent except dot on wings: ab Radiatalis, pale ochreous-brown streaked: ab Unicolor, pale greyish: ab Ochrea, ochreous, or greyish-ochreous. Brassicæ.			i	h	io	i	lp	i	i				Southern half of Eng- land.	Hop; silken cocoon amongst leaves.
Cabbage		p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	lp	p	p	Common.	Cabbage, etc.; pupates in earth; sometimes imago August-September.
Campanula Pug	Denotata (campanulata).	p	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	lp	p	p	p	Scarce and local in Southern half of England.	Seeds of nettle-leaved bell- flower, in con' flowers of garden campanulas; earthen cocoon.
Campion	Cucubali.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Not common, but well distributed.	Leaves and unripe seeds of bladder campion; pupates near surface of ground; sometimes imago August- September.
Canary-shouldered Thorn	Minaria (tiliaria) (canaria), brownish marked forms occur.	o	o	o	o	i	i	lp	pi	io	o	o	o	Well distributed; ex- cept Northern Scot- land.	Birch, alder and poplar; cocoon spun up amongst moss, or leaves.
Centre-barred Sallow	Xerampelina, type has central purplish band complete: ab Centrago, central band ob- scured before reaching front margin (more common than type): var Unicolor, band absent.	i	i	i	i	lr	r	r	rp	io	o	i	i	Not common, but generally distributed.	Ash commences on bud before it breaks, after on leaves, feeds at night and hides in bark or litter by day; larva goes into cocoon in, or on, earth in May, but only turns to pupa a short time before insect emerges; very brittle cocoon.
Chalk Carpet	Bipunctaria, occasionally white with dark band.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	On hills of England and South Wales.	Clovers and bird's-foot-trefoil; cocoon on surface of ground.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Chamomile Shark	Chamomilla: ab Chrysanthemi, central area clouded blackish from front to inner margin.	p	p	p	pl	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Generally distributed, but more frequent on coasts, not found northwards of Perth.	Flowers of chamomile and stinking-mayweed; pupates deeply in earth, sometimes in pupa three years: in con' pupate together like a bunch of grapes.
Chestnut	Vaccinii: ab Rufa, bright red: ab Unicolor, blackish hue: ab Spadicea, reddish ground, distinct widely apart blackish cross lines: ab Mixta, ochreous, tinged with red: ab Ochrea, yellowish: ab Suffusa, centre dark, pale band on outer area: there are other named forms. Cognata (simulata), varied.		i h	io h	i	i	i	i	p	p	i	i		Common in woodlands.	Oak and low plants, in con' dock and traveller's-joy; pupates in earth.
Chestnut-coloured Carpet		i	i	i	i	i	lp	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Usually occurs where food is plentiful.	Juniper; cocoon in litter under juniper tree.
Chevron	Testata: Scottish var Insulicola, wings narrow, suffused purplish-brown, or deep violet-grey; hind wings smoky-grey. Atrata (charophyllata).	o	o	o	i	i	lp	i	i	lo	o	o	o	Well distributed.	Aspen and sawlow; pupates amidst leaves loosely held together with silk.
Chimney Sweeper (Looping Chimney Sweeper)		o	o	i	i	lp	pi	lo	o	o	o	o	o	Very local but of wide distribution.	Flowers of earth-nut; pupates in earth.
Chinese Character (Goose-egg)	Glaucata (spinula), markings vary.	p	p	p	p	iol	lp lo	i	lp lo	i	p	p	p	Common, except Northwards of Clydesdale in Scotland.	Blackthorn and whitethorn; cocoon amongst leaves, or loose bark; treble brooded.
Chocolate-tip	Curtula; second brood paler, and when rarely a third brood occurs tip is lighter on apex.	p	p	p	p	io	lp	lo	i	i	p	p	p	Kent and Sussex, scarce in other English counties: larva found more frequently than imago.	Sallow and poplar; pupates amongst leaves of food-plant.
Cinnabar	Jacobaea; one taken yellow instead of red.	p	p	p	p	p	lo	i	i	i	p	p	p	Common in England, Ireland and Wales; not common in Scotland.	Ragwort; pupates just under surface of ground, preferably under moss.
Cistus Forester	Geryon.	i	i	i	lp	pi	lo	i	i	i	i	i	i	Local Southern and Western England, also Yorks and Durham.	Rock-rose, in con' sorrel; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant.

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Clay	Lithargyria, vary in colour and markings.	A	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Less common in Scotland than elsewhere, in woodlands.	Grasses; earthen cocoon.
Clay Fan-foot	Derivallis.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Kent, Sussex, and Essex; in wood clearings.	Dead oak leaves on ground pupates in a narrow cocoon amongst dead leaves.
Clay Triple-lines	Linearia (trilinearia), vary slightly.	D	p	p	p	io	i	lp	io	i	lp	p	p	Local North, common South.	Beech; pupates underside of leaf suspended by girdle; single brooded North imago July.
Clear Underwing (Dusky Clearwing)	Tabaniformis (vespiforme) (asiformis).	D	i	i	i	i	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Rare in Kent, Essex, and Middlesex.	In shoots of poplar and aspen, larva makes swelling on shoot; pupates inside stem.
Childen Nonpareil (Blue Underwing)	Fraxini.	i	o	o	i	i	i	i	pi	io	o	o	o	Rare immigrant.	Poplar, aspen, and ash; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant.
Cloaked Carpet (Short-cloak Carpet)	Picata (liangulata).	A	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Not found in Northern England, or Scotland.	Chickweed; earthen cocoon.
Cloaked Minor includes Flounecl Minor (terminalis) and Plain Red Minor (rufuncula)	Bicoloria (furuncula) (humeralis) (terminalis) (rufuncula), very varied.	i	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	Generally distributed.	Stems and roots of sheep's-fescue, tussock, and other grasses; pupates in stems, pupa long, narrow, light brown.
Cloaked Pug	Togata.														Seeds in spruce fir cones (collect cones after gale in August for larvæ); cocoon in earth.
Clouded Border	Marginata: ab Pollutaria, black markings absent except on fore margin, hind wings white: ab Nigrofasciaria, broad blackish band crosses central area of all wings.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	New Forest, Scotland, and Ireland; oddly elsewhere.	Sallow and poplar; cocoon in earth; sometimes in pupa two or three years.
Clouded-bordered Brindle	Rurea: var Alopecurus, deep brown, markings blackish: var Argentea, silvery white: var Combusta, dark greyish-brown: var Nigrorubidea, blackish-brown, red tinted.	A	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Common.	Grasses and low plants; very fragile earthen cocoon, sometimes under moss on old stumps.

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Clouded Brindle	Hepatica: var Characterea, red, or purple, tinted; pale cross lines which are blackish edged.	i	i	i	lp	p	i	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Common in Southern and Eastern England, rare elsewhere, and not found in Northern Scotland.	Cocks-foot and other grasses, chickweed, etc.; cocoon of earth and moss, sometimes under old stumps.
Clouded Buff	Sanio (sannio) (russula), somewhat varied.	i	i	i	i	lp	lo	i	i	i	i	i	i	Large tracts of heaths, or mosses, throughout Great Britain and Ireland.	Plantain, dandelion, dog-violet etc.; cocoon on ground under herbage: in con' force larva and got through same year, or is very difficult to hibernate.
Clouded Drab	Incerta (instabilis), many named vars.	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Common.	Oak, willow, poplar, blackthorn, sallow, etc.; cocoon in earth.
Clouded Magpie	Sylvata (ulmata) (pantaria), varied.	p	p	p	p	p	lo	i	i	i	p	p	p	Wales, Ireland, Western England and Southern Scotland, very local.	Wych-elm, and elm; pupates in earth.
Clouded Silver	Temerata, dark markings vary.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	i	p	p	p	Common South, rare North; not in Scotland.	Blackthorn and bird-cherry; pupates in earth: insect formed in pupa all winter.
Coast Dart	Cursoria, varied.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	i	lo	i	i	i	i	Local on sandy coasts.	Sea-spurge, birds-foot trefoil, hounds-tongue and mouse-ear chickweed, in con' seawort, and viola-curtisii at roots: pupates in sand.
Common Carpet	Sociata (alternata) (subtristata): ab Degenerata, band severed and narrow: var Obscurata, brownish-grey markings almost cover ground colour.	p	p	p	p	lo	i	pi	lo	i	p	p	p	Generally distributed, except in the Shetland Isles.	Hedge-bedstraw; cocoon on surface of ground: single-brooded North imago June.
Common Emerald	Strigata (astivaria) (thymiaaria)	i	i	i	i	lp	pi	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Common in England, except, local in the Midlands, and not beyond Yorks; occurs in Wales and Ireland.	Mugwort and low plants, afterwards on oak, whitethorn, and blackthorn; pupates in transparent web on food-plant.
Common Fan-foot	Barbalis.	i	i	i	i	p	i	lo	o	i	i	i	i	Southern half of England.	Dead leaves of oak, and dead leaves of birch and catkins; pupates in narrow cocoon amongst dead leaves on surface of ground.

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Common Footman	Lurideola (complanula).						lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Common and fairly distributed in England, Ireland and Wales; not common in Scotland.	Lichens on walls and poplar, in con' withered leaves of sal-low and lettuce; cocoon amongst lichens.
Common Heath	Atoraria: ab Obsoletaria, three lines form central band: ab Unicolorata, all dark brown.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Common on heaths, except in the Shetland Isles.	Heath, heather, knotgrass, broom, birds-foot-trefoil, clover, black-knapweed, etc.; pupates in earth; sometimes imago in August.
Common Marbled Carpet	Truncata (russata) (centumnotata), very varied; type, pale grey to white: ab Commanotata, yellow ground:	i	i	i	i	pl	ol	lp	io	i	i	i	i	Common, except in the Shetland Isles.	Wild-strawberry, sallow; honeysuckle, etc., in con' haut-bois (garden) strawberry; pupates on leaf.
includes Yellow Marbled Carpet	ab Perfuscata, dark smoky-brown ground: Arran form Concinnata, marbled markings, brown, white and red, well intermixed, ? if distinct species.														
Common Pug	Vulgata: ab Subfuscata, darker.	p	p	p	p	i	io	lp	io	i	p	p	p	Generally distributed.	Whitethorn, sallow, golden-rod, etc.; earthen cocoon: single brooded North imago June.
Common Quaker (Quaker)	Stabilis (cerasi), varied.	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Common generally.	Elm, oak, sallow, etc.; cocoon in earth.
Common Rustic	Secalis (didyma) (oculea), many named vars.	i	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	Common almost everywhere.	Inside stems of cocks foot and various grasses; pupates at base.
Common Swift	Lupulina (lupulinus), vary in size.	i	i	i	i	pl	io	i	i	i	i	i	i	Common in United Kingdom, local in Ireland.	Roots of grass and other low plants; pupates in gallery amongst roots of food-plant.
Common Wainscot	Pallens: ab Arcuata, pale brownish - ochreous; ab Ectypa (rufescens), reddish: ab Suffusa, reddish, black powdered between veins: Dots sometimes absent.	i	i	i	i	lp	pi	i	io!	i	i	i	i	Well distributed.	On blades of tussock and various other grasses; pupates in ground.

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Common Wave	Exanthemata (exanthemaria): ab Approximata, first and second lines confluent. Pusaria:	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Generally distributed, favours moist places.	Sallow, alder, and birch; cocoon under fallen leaves.
Common White Wave (White Wave) includes Round-winged Wave	ab Rotundaria, tips of fore wings rounded.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Generally common.	Birch, alder, sallow, etc.; cocoon on surface of earth; ab Rotundaria may be bred by half starving larva when nearly full grown.
Concolorous)- Wainscot)	Extrema (concolor).	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Hunts. and Northants, local and scarce.	Wood small-reed, inside stems near base; pupates in ground.
Conformist	British form is var Suffusa of type Furcifera (conformis).			i	io	i	i	p	p	i	i			Glamorgan' and Mon- mouth', odd speci- mens have occurred in England; rare.	Alder; pupates in earth or amongst leaves.
Confused	Furva.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	Rocky coasts, but local.	Grey-hairgrass and deer's-foot grass, just above roots, in con' annual-meadow-grass; pupates at roots; cocoon on surface of earth.
Convolvulus Hawk	Convolvuli.					io	h	i	lpl	i				Immigrant and not rare.	Field bindweed; cocoon on surface of earth.
Copper Underwing	Pyramidea, somewhat varied.	o	o	i	i	i	p	i	i	io	o	o	o	Southern halves of both England and Ireland.	Sycamore, oak, willow, elm, etc.; cocoon on surface of ground.
Coronet (Crown Moth)	Ligustri: var Nigra, blackish: var Olivacea, dark olive green: var Sundevalli, whitish markings obscured.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	lp	p	p	p	Not common, has wide range in England, Wales, Southern half of Scotland; Co. Galway, Ireland.	Ash and privet; pupates under moss on ash trunks.
Cosmopolitan	Loreyi.									i	i			South Devon and Sus- sex, very rare.	Grasses.
Cousin German (Scotch Rustic)	Sobrina.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Mountains of Perth- shire and Aberdeen, 700 feet above sea level and upwards.	Heather, knotgrass, birch, whortleberry, etc.; pupates in earth
Coxcomb Prominent	Camelina (capucina), varied.	p	p	p	p	io	lp	io	i	i	i	p	p	Well distributed.	Birch, lime, oak, hornbeam, beech, etc.; slight cocoon in earth: single brooded North imago June.

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Cream-bordered Green Pea (Cream Bordered Green)	<i>Chlorana</i> .	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Moist places of Southern and Eastern England.	Shoots of osier and willow, fastens tips of shoots together with silk; pupates on stem or twig of food-plant in a boat-shaped cocoon.
Cream-spot Tiger ✓	<i>Villica</i> , varied.	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	i	South, West, and Eastern Counties of England.	Chickweed, dead-nettles, dock, etc.; hairy cocoon spun up anywhere.
Cream Wave	<i>Remutaria</i> (<i>remutata</i>).	p	p	p	p	pl	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	More or less plentiful, except in Northern Scotland.	Bedstraw, woodruff, dock, sallow, etc.; pupates in earth.
Crescent	<i>Leucostigma</i> : var <i>Fibrosa</i> , pale band, with deep brown outer margin: there are other named vars.	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Fens and marshes throughout Britain.	In flower stems of yellow-flag, marsh saw-grass, and lesser common sedge; pupates where last feeding.
Crescent Dart	<i>Lunigera</i> , varied.	i	i	i	i	i	i	pl	io	i	i	i	i	Local, but widely distributed, especially on hilly coasts.	Various low plants, in con. knotgrass; pupates in sand.
Crescent Striped)-Rustic)	<i>Abjecta</i> , varied.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Widely distributed but local, on coasts and fens.	Grasses growing in, or near, edges of salt marshes and fens; earthen cocoon.
Crimson Speckled Footman	<i>Pulchella</i> .	i	i	p	p	pl	io	i	lp	i	io	i	i	Rare immigrant principally to Southern England; doubtful if breeds wild here.	Field forget-me-not and lorage; cocoon amongst food-plant or on surface of ground: if female taken, larvæ hatch out within day or two, and feed in sunshine.
Cudweed)-Shark)	<i>Gnaphalii</i> .	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Kent, Sussex, Hants, Surrey, and Essex; scarce.	Leaves and flowers of golden-rod; earthen cocoon.
Currant Clearwing ✓	<i>Tipuliformis</i> .	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	More or less common, except in Northern Scotland.	In pith of black, and red, currant bushes; cocoon in burrow just under skin of stem.
Currant Pug	<i>Assimilata</i> .	p	p	p	p	io	i	pl	io	i	p	p	p	Widely distributed, except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Black, and red, currant, and hop; larva eats oblong holes in leaf, look underside of leaf on mid-rib for larva; earthen cocoon: single brooded North imago July.

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Dark Arches	Monoglypha (polyodon): var Infuscata, blackish: ab Æthiops, black.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Common.	Stems near roots of grasses and low plants; pupates under a stone, or clod of earth: sometimes imago October- November.
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet (Dark-barred Carpet)	Unidentaria (Ferrugata, see Index) (unidentata) ab Coarctata, narrow central band: ab Corculata, central band and basal patch dull reddish-brown inclining to purplish.	p	p	p	pl	lo	i	pl	ol	lp	p	p	p	Common South, scarcer North.	Chickweed, garden-marigold, bedstraw, knotgrass, etc. pupates on surface of ground: single brooded North imago June.
Dark Bordered Beauty	Parallelaria (vespertaria).	o	o	o	o	i	i	lp	i	lo	o	o	o	Mosses of Yorks and Scotland, oddly else- where.	Dwarf silky willow; pupates amongst food-plant.
Dark Brocade	Adusta, varied.	r	r	r	p	pl	lo	i	i	i	i	r	r	Generally distributed.	Sallow leaves, then on swollen flower buds containing cat- kins of next year, finally in October on low plants, in con. knotgrass; cocoon in earth.
Dark Chestnut	Ligula (spadicea) (subspadicea) ab Subnigra, ochreous band on outer area: var Ochrea, stigmata outlines and vein- pale: ab Polita, sub-mar- ginal band and cross lines whitish-grey: ab Spadicea dark without distinct mark- ings.		i h	lo h	i	i	i	p	p	p	i	i	i	More plentiful in Southern and East- ern England than elsewhere, not in Scotland, and scarce in Ireland.	Blackthorn whitehorn, chick- weed, and low plants; pu- pates in earth.
Dark Crimson Underwing	Sponsa.	o	o	o	o	i	lp	pl	lo	o	o	o	o	Only occurs oddly out- side the New Forest.	Oak; cocoon between leaves or under lichens on tree trunks.
Dark Dagger	Tridens: var Virga, blackish base and outer margin.	p	p	p	p	p	lo	i	i	i	i	p	p	Oddly over England and Wales, rare else- where.	Whitehorn, blackthorn, pear, etc.; cocoon in crevice of bark.

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Dark Marbled Carpet (includes Marbled Carpet, marmorata)	Immanata: ab Mormorata, pale to white centre; Shetlands' ab Pythonissata, outer line of central band very sharply toothed and clearly defined, also band narrower from centre to bottom margin: ab Ferruginea rusty ground: var Unicolorata, blackish. Triplasia.	o	o	ol	l	l	lp	l	lo	o	o	o	o	Common generally.	Wild strawberry and sawfly, in con. haut-bois (garden) strawberry; pupates on dry leaf.
Dark Spectacle ✓		p	p	p	p	p	i	lo	l	l	p	p	p	Fairly common South, less so North.	Stinging nettle and hop: cocoon on or near food-plant.
Dark Spinach	Comitata, slightly varied.	p	p	p	p	p	p	lo	l	l	p	p	p	Well distributed, but not very common.	Flowers and seeds of various goosefoots, also orach; pupates in earth.
Dark Sword Grass	Ypsilon (suffusa).		l	h	l	lo	h	p	l	i				Generally distributed.	On roots of grasses, in con. lettuce, goosefoots, and knotgrass; pupates in earth: probably foreign immigrants in spring keep the British supply going.
Dark Tussock	Fascelina, varied.	l	l	l	l	lp	lo	l	l	l	l	l	l	Common locally on coasts of Cornwall, Hants, Ches', Lancs, Cumberland, and Wales; also Rannoch and South-West and Eastern Scotland.	Sallow; hairy cocoon amongst the leaves: difficult to rear.
Dark Umber	Rhamnata, of "Schiffermüller" (transversata, of "Hufnagel"), Atropos.	o	o	o	o	l	lp	l	o	o	o	o	o	Commonest South, rarer Northern England and Wales.	Purging Luckthorn, larva hides between fastened leaves; earthen cocoon.
Death's-Head Hawk		p	p	p	p	plo	h	l	l	pl	pl	p	p	Scarce, but generally distributed.	Leaves of potato, tea-tree, bitter-sweet, and snowberry: pupates deeply in earth: hibernates as an imago and also as a pupa; female captured May, 1912, laid one egg which hatched, body held innumerable eggs all sizes.

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December	Populi.	o	o	o	o	i	i	p	p	p	p	pi	lo	Not common, but widely distributed: usually found on lamp.	Whitethorn, poplar, lime, oak, etc.; cocoon amongst dead leaves, inside loose bark, or often in an acorn-cup on ground.
Deep-brown Dart (Brown Dart)	Lutulenta: var Lüneburgensis, hind wings of male blackish veined, and dotted: var Sedi, fore wings pale grey, blackish central area, distinct markings.	A	i	i	i	i	p	p	pi	i	lo	i	i	Local, but well distributed: var Lüneburgensis occurs in Co. Monaghan, Ireland; and Northern Britain.	First on grasses, dock, corn-gromwell, plantain, etc., later on buds of whitethorn and blackthorn; earthen cocoon: very difficult to rear.
Delicate	Vitellina.	A	i	i	i	i	p	p	i	lo	i	i	i	Rare on South Coast.	Grasses; pupates in earth: probably fresh immigrations every few years: keep this going in England.
Dentated Pug (Broom Scallop)	Sparsata (sparsaria).	p	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	Boggy places in Cambs, Ches, Hants, Norfolk, and Yorks.	Yellow loosestrife; cocoon spun up amongst food-plant.
Devonshire Wainscot (Southern Wainscot of some authors)	Putrescens.	A	i	lr	r	r	p	i	lo	i	i	i	i	Local in Devonshire near the coast.	Annual meadow and other grasses; larva goes down into the ground full fed in Febry but only pupates in June.
Dew	Irrorella: var Signata, two black straight lines, divided by arrow head mark, connect spots centre of fore wings.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Gloster, Isle of Man, and South Wales; districts of Tweed, Clyde, Tay, etc.; also in Ireland.	Black and yellow lichens on stones and rough places edge of sea cliffs and hillsides, feeds in sunshine; cocoon amongst lichens.
Dingy Footman (Dun Footman) (includes Pale Footman stramineola)	Griscola: var Flava (stramineola), pale straw-coloured fore wings:—this var was the Straw-coloured Footman, of "Haworth."	f	i	i	i	i	p	pi	lo	i	i	i	i	Local in fens and marshy places; except in Ireland.	Lichens of alder and willow, in con. withered leaves of lettuce and willow mixed; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Dingy Mocha	Orbicularia, somewhat varied.	p	p	p	p	i	io	lp	lo	i	p	p	p	Local in South, West, and Eastern England and Wales.	Alder and willow; pupates on underside of leaf suspended by girdle.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.		SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Dingy Shears (Dismal)		<i>Fissipuncta</i> (ypsilon) (upsilon); var <i>Corticea</i> , red tinged, black edges of claviform ex- tend beyond middle of wing; var <i>Nigrescens</i> , blackish fore wings, dark hind-wings. <i>Oblitterata</i> (heparata), varied.	A	i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Commonest South, rarer Northern Eng- land, scarce in Scot- land.	Willow and poplar; on surface of earth, or under bark of tree.
Dingy Shell				p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p		England and Wales only, local.	Alder; cocoon on surface of ground.
Dog's Tooth		<i>Disimilis</i> (suasa), varied.	A	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p		Marshy places South and East Coasts, scarce elsewhere.	Knotgrass, dock, etc.; pu- pates in earth.
Dot ✓		<i>Persicaria</i> : var <i>Unicolor</i> , white dot absent.	A	p	p	p	p	p	pl	io	i	i	p	p		Common South, rarer in Northern England.	Elder, knotgrass, bracken, and various garden plants; pu- pates in earth.
Dotted Border -(<i>Umber</i>)		<i>Marginaria</i> (progenumaria) varied: Northern var <i>Fus- cata</i> , blackish: female al- most wingless.		p	i	i	io	i	lp	p	p	p	p	p		Common, except in Northern Scotland.	Birch, oak, etc.; pupates in earth.
Dotted Border Wave (Dotted Bordered- Cream Wave)(Kingd Wave) (includes Obscure Wave also known as Cir- cellate, or Circellated Wave= <i>circellata</i>)		<i>Straminata</i> (marginipunctata); ab <i>Circellata</i> , Lanes and Cheshire mosses form, first and second lines of all-wings deep brown: intermediate forms occur.		i	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i		Large heaths in Eng- land.	Bramble, knotgrass, etc.; co- coon on surface of ground.
Dotted Carpet (Dotted Beauty)		<i>Jubata</i> (glaberrima), varied.		i	i	i	i	i	lp	pl	io	i	i	i		Rare and local in South-Western Eng- land, oddly else- where; in Scotland, Roxburgh, etc.	<i>Urena barbata</i> and other lichens on fir and oak; co- coon amongst lichens: food- plant must be kept quite moist.
Dotted Chestnut		<i>Rubiginosa</i> : ab <i>Unicolor</i> , red- dish brown, very few black dots.	A			i	io	i	i	i	p	p	i	i		Scarce in South, and South-Midland, Eng- land; also in Ireland.	Oak, apple, plum, and dande- lion; earthen cocoon on surface of ground.
Dotted Clay		<i>Baja</i> (baia), varied.	A	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i		Well distributed, except Orkneys and Shet- lands.	First on dock, chickweed, etc., after on sallow and white- thorn; pupates in earth.
Dotted Fan-foot		<i>Cribrunalis</i> (cribralis), dotted markings vary.		i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i		Fens and marshes of Southern and East- ern England.	On sedge; field, and hairy, wood-rush, also marsh grasses; pupates in narrow cocoon in earth.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Dotted Footman	Muscerda, dotted marks vary in number.	—	—	—	—	—	lp	—	lo	—	—	—	—	Marshes of Norfolk, Hants, and Kent; local and not com- mon.	Lichens of willows and alders; cocoon amongst food-plant; in con. withered leaves of lettuce, sallow, and lichens, mixed; and pupates in curled up leaf.
Dotted Rustic	Simulans (pyrophila) ground colour varies.	—	—	—	—	p	—	—	lo	—	—	—	—	Dorset, Gloucester, Isle of Man, Ches., to Cum- berland; Scotland, Hebrides, and Shet- land Islands. Common.	Grasses and other low plants; pupates in earth.
Double Dart	Angur, varies in colour and markings.	—	—	—	—	lp	—	lo	—	—	—	—	—	Local South, rarer North, and not be- yond Yorks.	Docks, etc., at first; after on whitethorn, sallow, etc.; pu- pates near surface of ground.
Double Kidney	Retusa: ab Gracilis, red tinted.	o	o	o	—	—	p	—	—	lo	o	o	o	Sallow, willow, and Poplar, fastens leaves together at tips; cocoon on surface of earth.	On broad-leaved hairy, and great-hairy, wood-rush; cocks-foot, grass, and other grasses in woody places; pupates in the ground.
Double Line	Turca: var Obscura, coppery smoky-grey, dark scales, markings indistinct.	—	—	—	—	lp	pi	lo	—	—	—	—	—	New Forest, Wilts, Berks, Essex, etc., uncommon and local; almost unknown in Ireland and Scotland.	Stems of red canary-grass, in con. ribbon-grass; pupates in gallery amongst roots of food-plant.
Double Lobed	Ophiogramma.	—	—	—	—	—	—	lo	—	—	—	—	—	Marshy places of East- ern and Southern quarter of England.	
Double-spot Brocade	Bimaculosa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Two insects only, ? British.	
Double Square-spot (Double-spot Clay)	Triangulum, colour of ground and markings vary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	lo	—	—	—	—	—	British woodlands, ex- cept South-Western England.	Birch, bramble, whitethorn, sallow, dock, etc.; pupates in earth.
Double-striped Pug	humilata: ab Rufifasciata, dis- tinct red bands; ab Tem- pestivata, greyish ground, red markings absent.	p	p	p	—	lo	lp	pi	lo	—	p	p	p	Generally distributed; flies amongst furze bushes, etc., in sun- shine.	Flowers of furze, traveller's- joy, field-bindweed, etc.; earthen cocoon: single brooded North imago July.
Drab Looper (Drab Geometer)	Murinata (euphorbiata), vary slightly in ground colour.	p	p	p	p	p	lo	—	—	—	p	p	p	England only; Wor- cester to Bucks- thence South-west, except Devon and Cornwall.	Petty, and wood, spurge; co- coon on surface of ground; imago has occurred in August.

Moths. English Names.	Scientific Names, Type and Varieties.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	General Remarks, Range, etc.	Food-plants and Rearing Hints.
Drinker	Potatoria: there are eleven named vars.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	Common and well dis- tributed; but local in Scotland.	Coarse grasses, in con. ribbon- grass; cocoon on any smooth surface, or on stems of grass.
Dumeril's Luperina (Dumeril's Rustic)	Dumerilii: ab Desylessi, fore wings almost uniform colour.							i	i					Very rare immigrant. five Isle of Portland, last one Dover about 1896: old record Isle of Arran.	
Dun-bar	Trapezina: ab Pallida, cross lines absent: ab Radio- fasciata, blackish central band: ab Ochrea, reddish- ochreous with clear cross lines: ab Rufa, red with distinct lines: ab Nigra, deep blackish-grey with faint cross lines.	o	o	o	ol	i	i	p	i	io	o	o	o	Common: except in Northern Scotland, where it is scarcer.	Canibal. Oak, birch, elm, sallow, and various trees and shrubs; pupates on surface of ground: larva is pale green to greenish-grey, black raised dots each with white ring, pale yellow line along black spiracles, three whitish lines along back, green head, black or brown near jaws.
Dusky Brocade	Grima, very varied: var Remissa, pale ground, black markings very conspicuous.	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Well distributed.	Annual meadow and other grasses; pupates in earth.
Dusky-lemon Sallow.	Gilvago: in Kent and Sussex, pallidago, of "Hübner," (probably a var of Gilvago) occasionally occurs, pale orange tinted ground; reni- form outline, cross lines, and points of submarginal line all shewing; otherwise usual dark markings absent.	o	o	i	i	lr	r	r	p	io	o	o	o	Surrey and Sussex to Yorks, not uncom- mon, especially in Eastern England.	Seeds and leaves of wych-elm; larva goes down into cocoon in earth during May, but only turns to pupa end of July or early August.
Dusky Marbled Brown (Dusky Prominent)	Cronata.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Only three recorded, imagines Ongar, Essex; larva Halton, Bucks.	Poplar; cocoon between two leaves.
Dusky Sallow	Ochroleuca, dusky markings vary.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	pl	i	io	i	i	i	Chalky districts of Kent and Sussex; otherwise rarely in Southern Counties, Warwick, and Yorks.	Seeds of cocks-foot and other grasses; pupates in earth.
Dusky Thorn	Fuscantaria, dark shading vars.	o	o	o	o	i	i	lp	pl	io	o	o	o	Southern England to Northumberland, not common.	Ash; eats neat round hole in leaf; pupates in curled up leaf.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Dwarf Cream Wave (Cream Dark Wave) (Dark Cream Wave)	Interjectaria, of "Guenée" (Fuscovenosa, of "Goeze") (dilutaria, but not of "Hüb- ner") (osseata, of "Ha- worth"), Pusillata (subumbata).	i	i	i	i	p	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Not uncommon in South, but rarer in Northern England.	Withered leaves of dandelion, etc.; pupates in earth.
Dwarf Pug		p	p	p	p	io	i	lp	p	p	p	p	p	Local in Kent, Surrey Hants, Devon, Wilts. and Suffolk.	Spruce fir; earthen cocoon.
Ear	Nictitans: var Erythrostigma (lucens), ear spot reddish: var Paludis, larger form on salt marshes, ground duller: var Crinanensis, only to be distinguished from type by genitalia? distinct species.	i	i	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	Distributed throughout Britain, but most common in marshy places: var Crinanensis, gener- ally distributed North of Lancashire, and may possibly occur beside streams further South.	Roots of grasses and also lower parts of stems; pupates in gallery amongst roots: var Paludis, mud-rush roots; var Crinanensis, roots of various grasses and plants underground, makes sub- terranean silken lined tunnel; pupates in earth.
Early	Rupicaprararia: female almost wingless.	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Common, usually found settled on twig of food-plant.	Blackthorn, whitethorn, etc.; cocoon on surface of earth.
Early Grey	Areola (lithoriza): ab Sultusa, dark: ab Rosca, pinkish flush.	p	p	pl	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Common South, less so North.	Honey suckle: cocoon amongst rubbish on ground.
Early Thorn (July Thorn)	Bilunaria (illunaria): var Jularia, second or third brood, small.	p	p	pl	io	i	lp	io	i	i	p	p	p	Common and well dis- tributed.	Plum, willow, bramble, birch, etc.; pupates between two leaves spun together: single brooded in Scotland, imago May: sometimes treble brooded in confinement.
Early Tooth-striped (Tooth-stripe)	Carpinata (lobulata): ab Fas- ciata, Scottish form with blackish bands.	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	Widely spread, but local.	Sallow, honeysuckle, birch, and alder; earthen cocoon on surface of ground.
Edinburgh Pug (includes Freyer's Pug)	Helveticaria (helveticata): var Arcuthata, paler grey: var Anglicata smaller, grey- brown, tinted reddish or purplish, distinct dark cross lines and veins both whitish edged, from Pentland Hills, Scotland.	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Bucks, Surrey, Lan- cashire, North Lancs, and Scotland.	Juniper leaves; silken cocoon amongst food-plant: some- times double brooded imago August-September.

MOTHUS. ENGLISH NAMES.		SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.		FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.	
Elephant Hawk (Great Hawk)	✓	Elpenor.	A	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	lp	p	p	p	Well distributed; but in Scotland is not common.		Coddins and cream (large willow-herb), lady's bedstraw, fuchsias, grape-vine, and Virginia-creeper; network cocoon on surface of ground.	
Emperor		Pavonia (pavonia minor) (car-pini); ab Obsoleta, eye-like markings absent.	D & N	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	p	p	p	More or less common on heaths, marshes, and near woodlands; male day flier, female night.		Heather, whitethorn, willow, bramble, sallow, raspberry, mulberry, purple loosestrife, etc.; cocoon on, or near, food-plant.	
Engrailed (See Small Engrailed for crepuscularia)		Bistortata (biundularia) (lurica) (altetaria, of "Haworth"); varied: Northern ab Delamerensis, uniform dark brown ground, whitish waved line near outer margin; ab Passetii, blackish. Sinargadaria, varied but only to a slight extent.		p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Common and well distributed.		Birch, privet, and hornbeam; pupates in earth.	
Essex Emerald				i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Sea marshes of Essex.		Sea wormwood; in con. old-man, and wormwood, larva carries small fragments of food-plant on its back; pupates in thin web amongst plant.	
Eyed Hawk	✓	Ocellatus.		p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Extends over England, Wales, and Ireland.		Sallow, willow, and apple; pupates in earth.	
False Mocha		Parata, varied.		p	p	p	p	io	i	p	io	i	p	p	p	Southern and Western England; widely spread but very local elsewhere.		Oak; pupates underside of leaf suspended by silken sirdle; single brooded North imago June.	
Fan-foot	✓	Farsipennalis (tentaculalis) (farscrinatus) (farscrinalis).	A	i	i	i	lp	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Common South, local North.		Raspberry, ivy, Anoligrass, etc., in con. withered leaves of bramble; narrow cocoon amongst dead leaves, etc.	
Feathered Brindle		British insects are var Pasquea of type Australis.	A	i	i	i	i	i	i	p	pi	io	i	i	i	South and South-west coasts of England.		Annual meadow and other grasses; pupates in earth.	
Feathered Ear		Leucophaea.	A	i	i	lp	p	pi	io	i	i	i	i	i	i	Rare in Kent and Surrey.		Tufts of wood meadow-grass growing in woods, or annual meadow grass on hillides; cocoon amongst moss on surface of ground.	

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, &c.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Feathered Footman	<i>Striata</i> (grammica).	I	I	I	I	I	pi	io	I	I	I	I	I	Very rare, only odd records England and North Wales.	Sheep's fescue-grass, heather, and low plants; cocoon between leaves, &c.
Feathered Gothic	<i>Popularis</i> .	A	O	I	I	I	I	p	io	O	O	O	O	Well distributed and locally common.	Mat-grass, and smooth hard grasses; pupates at roots.
Feathered Ranunculus	<i>Lichenæ</i> , varied.	A	I	I	I	p	p	p	I	io	I	I	I	Local on coasts of Ches. and Lancs, not common elsewhere.	Ragwort, and low plants, in con. biting - stonecrop; earthen cocoon.
Feathered Thorn	<i>Pennaria</i> , rather varied.	O	O	O	I	I	lp	p	p	p	I	io	O	Common South; less so to Moray, Scotland.	Oak, whitethorn, &c.; pupates in earth; Cannibal.
Fenn's Wainscot (Fenn's <i>Nonagria</i>)	<i>Brevilinea</i> : ab (alinea), black streak at base of fore wings absent.	O	O	O	I	I	I	pi	io	O	O	O	O	Local on Norfolk Broad; frequents reeds growing near small trees or bushes.	At first on pith, after on leaves of common reed; larva eats a hole into a growing reed stem, after feeding on the leaves, and hides therein during the day, enters a fresh stem every night; pupates on surface of marsh amongst moss, &c.
Fen Wainscot	<i>Phragmitidis</i> : var <i>Rufescens</i> , fore wings reddish, darker outer margins.	O	O	O	I	I	lp	I	io	O	O	O	O	Fens and reedy marshes of England.	In stems of common reed; pupates on the surface of fen amongst moss, &c.
Fern	<i>Tersata</i> , ground colour varies.	A	p	p	p	p	I	io	I	I	p	p	p	Extends over Southern two-thirds of England.	Traveller's-joy; earthen cocoon.
Festoon	<i>Limacodes</i> (<i>testudo</i>) (<i>avellana</i>) (<i>funalis</i>), dark cloudings vary in extent.	D	r	r	r	rp	io	I	I	I	I	r	r	Hampshire to Wrexham, and East thereof.	Oak, and beech; cocoon on leaf of food-plant, the cocoon contains a larva until just before the insect emerges.
Fiery Clearwing (<i>Ruby Clearwing</i>)	<i>Chrysidiformis</i> .	D	I	I	I	I	pi	io	I	I	I	I	I	Kent and Sussex near coast, also Forest of Dean.	Roots of dock and sorrel; pupates in gallery in roots.
Figure of Eight	<i>Cavulcecephala</i> , somewhat varied.	O	O	O	I	I	I	p	p	p	I	io	O	Well distributed.	Whitethorn, blackthorn, apple, &c.; cocoon in litter on surface of ground.
Figure of Eighty	<i>Octogesima</i> (<i>ocularis</i>).	A	p	p	p	p	pi	io	I	I	p	p	p	Eastern Counties to Worcester, thence Southwards; but local elsewhere in the British Isles; uncommon.	Aspen, and poplar, rests by day between two folded leaves; frail network cocoon between leaves, or amongst moss.

MOths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Five-spot Burnet (Broad-bordered Five- spotted Burnet)	Trifolii: ab Orobi, central spots parted: ab Glycir- rhiza, spots 3, 4, and 5, united: ab Basalis, spots 3 and 4, united to 1 and 2: ab Minoides, all spots united: ab Extrema, very broad streak, all spots uniting: ab Lutescens, yellow instead of crimson: ab Obscura, brown instead of crimson: a sixth spot sometimes appears, pos- sibly a hybrid: melanic specimens entirely dark have occurred:	D												More common in Southern England, but occurs locally as far North as York- shire; also in North Wales: frequents moist pastures.	Clovers, and trefoils; cocoon on stem of grass, or other low plant: sometimes in larval stage two winters.
Do.	sub-species Palustris, rather larger.													Marsh form.	
Flame : ✓	Putris.	A	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	Well spread; except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Goosefoots, hedge bedstraw, hounds tongue, knotgrass, etc.; pupates in earth.
Flame Brocade (Large Angle Shades)	Flammea (emphyrea).													Very rare, formerly found in Sussex.	Lesser celandine, creeping crowfoot, and bulbous butter-cup (crowfoot), finish on ash, or privet; cocoon beneath food-plant leaves.
Flame Carpet	Designata (propugnata), slightly varied.													Well distributed, com- monest South.	Probably cress in moist woods? in con. cabbage, rape, etc.; pupates on surface of earth.
Flame Shoulder	Plecta, ground tints and mark- ings vary.	A	i	i	p	i	io	i	pl	lo	i	i	i	Generally distributed.	Knotgrass, plantain, dock, groundsel, etc.; pupates in earth: single brooded North imago June-July.
Flame Wainscot	Flammea, varied.													Fens and marshes of Cambs, Hunts, and Norfolk	Leaves of common reed, hide in old hollow reed stems generally singly; pupates in the open end of old reed stem.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Flounced Chestnut (the English name has been altered to discriminate from Flounced Rustic, testacea).	<i>Helvola</i> (rufina) : ab Ochrea, ochreous, green tinted : ab Punica, ochreous, cross bands purplish : ab Rufina, brightish red, bands purplish : ab Unicolor, dull red, bands indistinct : ab Rufa almost uniform bright red.	o	o	o	i	i	i	p	p	pl	io	o	o	Woodlands of England and Wales, also mainland of Scotland, rare in Ireland.	Oak, whitethorn, willow, sal-low, etc., at first, then on low plants ; pupates in earth.
Flounced Rustic ✓ (Lesser Flounced Rustic) (see Guenée's <i>Luperina</i> species).	Testacea : var Nigrescens, blackish-grey melanic. Guenée which is a distinct species).	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	Generally distributed and common.	Lower part of stems of annual meadow, and other grasses ; pupates in earth or sand.
Forester (Green Forester)	<i>Staticea</i> , type is bluish-green, rare : ab <i>Viridis</i> , bronzy-green, this is usual British form.	i	i	i	i	tp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Local in England and Ireland ; scarce in North Wales, and Scotland : frequent ragged robin flowers.	Sorrel ; cocoon on leaf, or flower stalk.
Fortified Carpet	<i>Moeniata</i> (maeniata) ("South" vol. 2, page 145, has slight reference).	p	p	p	p	p	to	lp	io	i	p	p	p	Two insects only, Carlisle prior to 1855 ; York 1866.	Broom (probable life history is shown in case a female should very fortunately be captured).
Four-dotted Footman	<i>Mesomella</i> .	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Fens, heath, moor, and open woods, locally in England and Scotland.	Lichens on heather ; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Four-spotted	<i>Luctuosa</i> , white marks vary.	p	p	p	p	i	to	i	i	p	p	p	p	Southern half of England only.	Flowers, seeds, and leaves, of field bindweed ; earthen cocoon.
Four-spotted Footman (Large Footman)	<i>Quadra</i> , black spots of female vary in size and are occasionally absent.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Extends locally across England and Ireland ; some years common, others scarce.	Canibal ; lichens on oak, beech, etc., also eats winter moth larva ; cocoon amongst food-plant.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.												GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	Stinging Larva: heath, bram- ble, etc., full fed in October, hibernates as larva and does not feed at all in spring but comes to surface and suns itself on bright days; cocoon goes down amongst roots of grass, or moss, to about 2 inches below surface and is placed perpendicularly, head end near surface: in con- crete make small holes in bottom of box containing grass with soil and roots attached, cover grass with moss and place outdoors in sunshine leaving box out all the time; or, if possible place larva in an hothouse during January, to force them, when they will spin cocoons in a few days; sprinkle daily with water when in hothouse; box con- taining larva should be covered with a fine wire mesh, not glass.
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec		
Fox	Rubi: var Fasciata, cross lines form a band: var Unilinea, one line absent.	i	i	i	p	p!	io	i	i	i	i	i	i	Generally distributed in Britain; except the Shetland Islands: moths fly:—male, after about half-past three in afternoon; female, during even- ing and early night.	
Foxglove Pug	Pulchellata: var Hebudium, narrow dark brown stripes, moth's appearance, greyish.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Well distributed where food-plant is com- mon.	Inside flowers of foxglove, larva spins mouth of corolla together, flower remains on stem when others have fallen; earthen cocoon.
Frosted Green	Ridens, varied.	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Does not occur in Scot- land or Ireland, otherwise fairly com- mon.	Oak: tough silken cocoon at foot of tree amongst moss or rubbish: usually remains in pupa two years, and often three or four.
Frosted Orange	Ochracea (flavago), somewhat varied.	o	o	o	i	i	i	ip	i	io	o	o	o	Common in damp places, but local in Scotland and Ire- land.	Inside stems of burdock, thistle, and water-figwort; pupates in stem above fork.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Frosted Yellow	Limbaria (conspicua): ab Quadrupunctaria, black discal spot on all wings: ab Funata, smoky amber brown, orange tinged, and dusted with black atoms. Galiata: var Unilobata, very blackish markings: some- what varied.	p	p	p	p	pl	lol	lpl	lo	l	p	p	p	Rare and local in Suffolk, formerly re- corded from Kent.	Broom; pupates in earth; sometimes in pupa four years.
Gallum Carpet (Bedstraw Carpet)	✓ Fluctuata: ab Neapolisata, dark grey suffused: ab Thules, blackish: ab Costo- vata, central band only in- dicated by small spot on front area.	p	p	p	p	p	lo	lp	lo	l	p	p	p	Common in Southern and Western counties; scarcer elsewhere: prefers chalky soil.	Hedge, and lady's, bedstraw; earthen cocoon: single brooded only North inago July.
Garden Carpet	Fluctuata: ab Neapolisata, dark grey suffused: ab Thules, blackish: ab Costo- vata, central band only in- dicated by small spot on front area.	p	p	p	lo	lp	lo	lp	lo	lo	lp	p	p	Common almost every- where.	Horseradish, cabbage, etc.; earthen cocoon: continu- ously brooded May to Sep- tember.
Garden Dart	Nigricans, varied: var Fuli- ginea, smoky-black, stigmata paler; commoner than type in Scotland.	l	l	l	l	l	lp	l	lo	l	l	l	l	Generally distributed, extending into the Shetlands.	Various low plants, in con. give both plantain and clover; pupates in earth.
Garden Tiger (Tiger) (Common Tiger)	✓ Caia (caja), extremely varied, there are many named vars.	l	l	l	l	l	lp	lo	l	l	l	l	l	Common.	Nettles and various low plants; cocoon spun up anywhere.
Gem	Fluviata: ab Marginata, all fringes pinkish-grey: ab Olivacea, female form with olive-brown fore wings: ab Obsoleta, male form, (dark central band absent.	l	l	l	lp	lo	l	lp	lo	lp	lo	o	o	Immigrant principally to Southern England.	Knotgrass, groundsel, and rag- wort; cocoon in moss: in con. during hot weather stages from egg to moth only occupy about one month.
Ghost-Swift	✓ Humuli: var Thulensis or Hethlandica, Shetlands' grass meadow form, male whitish- buff wings and tawny marks, hind wings of male and fe- male, blackish.	l	l	l	l	p	lo	l	l	l	l	l	l	Common; flies about one hour before sun- set.	Roots of hop, burdock, dead- nettle, etc.; pupates in gal- lery amongst roots of food- plant.
Gipsy	Dispar.	o	o	o	o	l	l	lp	l	o	o	o	o	Hunts only.	Blackthorn, whitethorn, and various trees; hairy cocoon spun up, on, or near, food- plant.
Glaucous Shears	Glaucia, somewhat varied.	p	p	p	p	p	lo	l	l	p	p	p	p	Hills, Staffs north- wards; and North- ern Ireland.	Coltsfoot, sallow, poplar, and knotgrass; pupates on sur- face of ground.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.												FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	
Goat	Cossus (ligniperda).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	lo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	In wood of willow, poplar, ash, oak, etc., larval stage nearly three years; earthen cocoon in ground, or chip cocoon in tree; in con. place larva in tin box with holes bored in lid, and put piece of rotten or dead wood, and sawdust inside for food.
Golden Plusia (Silver 8 Moth) (New Plusia)	Moneta, ground colour varies from drab to brown, and ear shaped markings vary in size.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	lo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Monkshood and larkspur, larva in spring feeds in centre of plant head, afterwards on the leaves, cocoon on, or near, food-plant; occasional imago Aug.-Sept.
Golden-rod Brindle	Solidaginis: ab Virgata, black central shade: ab Cinerascens, or Pallida, pale ashy-grey, central shade almost or quite absent: ab Suffusa, basal and central area blackish.	o	o	o	✓	✓	✓	lp	pi	lo	o	o	o	Whortleberry, heather, birch-sallow, whitethorn, etc., earthen cocoon.
Golden-rod Pug	Virgaureata, July-August. im agines smaller and darker.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	lp	lo	lp	p	p	p	First brood on beaked-parsley; second brood golden-rod and ragwort, eating flowers only; earthen cocoon.
Gold Spangle	Bractea, ground colour and spots vary slightly.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	p	lo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	White archangel, hemp-agrimony, ground-ivy, and chrysanthemum; cocoon amongst food-plant; very difficult to rear.
Gold Sppt	Festuca, ground colour varies, and spots differ in size, central pair occasionally coalesce.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	lo	lp	✓	lo	✓	✓	✓	Yellow flag, branched bur-reed sedge, and coarse grasses; cocoon on underside of leaf of sedge or reed, etc., usually single brooded North imago July.
Gold Swift	Hecta (Hectus), markings vary.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	lo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Roots and shoots of bracken in con. dandelion leaves pupates in gallery amongst roots of food-plant; larval stage nearly two years.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Gothic ✓	Typica, ground colour occasionally lighter.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Common.	Whitethorn, goose-grass, dock, etc.; pupates in earth.
Grass Eggar	Trifolii: a yellow form with darker cross lines occurs in Kent and Sussex.	o	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	o	o	o	o	Coasts of South, and South-West, England; also of Cheshire and Lancs.	Clover, lucerne, yellow-melilot, broom, etc.; cocoon amongst food-plant, usually very low down.
Grass Emerald	Pruinata (cythisaria) (cythisaria)	i	i	i	i	i	lp	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Well distributed; except in Northern Scotland.	Broom, needle-whin, gorse, etc., in con. laburnum; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Grass Rivulet	Albulata: var Griseata, greyish British common form: ab Thules, almost without white markings: ab Subfasciaria, approaching Thules: ab Niveata or Hebodium, clear white, no markings.	p	p	p	p	pi	to	i	i	i	p	p	p	Common throughout Britain where food plant abounds.	Seeds of yellow-rattle; pupates in seed pods, remains in pupa two or three years: to obtain larvæ gather a few flower heads Aug-Sept.
Grass Wave	Strigillaria: ab Grisearia, greyish, or grey-brown ground, markings obscured.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Heaths and moors, locally common but of wide distribution; scarce in Eastern England.	Heather, broom, and the flowers of gorse; cocoon amongst twigs of food-plant.
Great Brocade	Occulta: var Passetii, black ground.	i	i	i	i	i	p	i	lo	i	i	i	i	Commonest in Scotland, scarce elsewhere.	Dandelion, knotgrass, etc., then in spring on sallow, bramble, and birch, rests on bog-bean; pupates in earth. Oak; cocoon on surface of ground.
Great Oak Beauty ✓	Roboraria, black forms have occurred.	i	i	i	i	i	pl	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Large woods in England, commonest South.	Oak; very tough earthen cocoon; sometimes two years in pupa.
Great Prominent	Trepida (anceps) (serrata).	p	p	p	p	lo	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	Scarce but widely spread, except in Ireland.	Dock, etc., then in spring on whortleberry and bramble; pupates in earth.
Green Arches	Prasina (herbida), somewhat varied.	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Commonest South, rarer North.	Whitethorn and blackthorn; cocoon on surface of ground. Blackthorn; earthen cocoon.
Green-brindled Cresent (Brindled Cresent)	Oxyacanthæ: var Capucina, dark blackish form.	o	o	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	o	o	o	Common; except in Northern Scotland.	Whitethorn and blackthorn; cocoon on surface of ground.
Green-brindled Dot	Oleagina.	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Very rare, Bristol, Richmond Park, Surrey; 2 or 3 oddly elsewhere.	Blackthorn; earthen cocoon.

Moths. English Names.	Scientific Names, Type and Varieties.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.												General Remarks, Range, etc.	Food-plants and Rearing Hints.
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec		
Green Carpet	Viridaria (pectinataria), Scottish forms large and bright.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Common; except in the Shetland Islands.	Heath-bedstraw and hedge-bedstraw; larva extremely sluggish; earthen cocoon.
Green Pug	Rectangulata: ab Subaerata, bright green, with broad central band, hind wings almost plain; ab Cydoniata, greyish ground; ab Nigro-sericeata, blackish, white submarginal line; ab Sericeata, blackish with partial markings.	o	o	o	i	lp	i	io	o	o	o	o	o	Well distributed and common; except in the extreme North.	Flowers of apple, pear, etc.; earthen cocoon.
Green Silver Lines	Prasinana (fagana).	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Widely spread; except in Northern Scotland, Shetlands, and Orkneys.	Oak, birch, and hazel; boat shaped cocoon back of, or in curled, leaf; chink of bark, or amongst leaves on ground.
Grey (Northern Shears) (Grey Coronet).	British form is var Manani of type Casia.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Rocky coasts of Southern Ireland, and Isle of Man; rare.	Buds, flowers and seeds of bladder, and sea, campion; pupates in earth.
Grey Arches	Nebulosa: var Pallida, white; var Robsoni, black; white fringes.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Type common; var Pallida, Argyllshire; and vars Robsoni, and Thompsoni, Delamere, Cheshire.	At first on dock and various low plants, after in spring on whitethorn, privet, etc.; pupates in earth.
Grey Birch	Punctularia (punctulata), varied.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	p	p	p	p	p	Common South, scarcer North.	Birch and alder; earthen cocoon.
Grey Carpet (Pale Grey Carpet)	Griseata.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Very local in Norfolk and Suffolk.	Seed pods of flaxweed and treacle-mustard; pupates deeply in sandy-soil: often in pupa two to four years.
Grey Chi (Chi)	Chi: var Olivacea, greenish-grey; var Suffusa, suffused dark grey.	o	o	ol	i	i	lp	p	i	io	o	o	o	Well distributed; except in Southern half of England, but occurs in Devon and Dorset.	Sow-thistle, dock, dandelion, lettuce, whitethorn, sallow, tea-tree, etc.; pupates just below surface of ground: very difficult to rear.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Grey Dagger (Dagger) (Common Dagger)	Psi: var Bivirgæ, blackish base and outer margin: var Bidens, first cross line double enclosing pale stripe, second cross line angled, anal angle dagger mark shortened. Casiata: Shetlands' ab Anno- sata or Nigristriaria, black band: Shetlands' and Isle of Arran ab Glaciata, wholly suffused black: ab Prospi- cuata or Gelata, fore wings whitish, base and central band blackish.	p	p	p	p	p	i	i	io	i	lp	p	p	Common all over Britain.	Whitehorn, lime, oak, pear, and other trees; cocoon in crevice of bark.
Grey Mountain Carpet (February Carpet)	Variata, vary in size: two forms:—Obeliscata (shaded Broad Bar), bar varies in density of colour but is darker than ground:—and Obliterata, or Scotica, en- tirely blackish ground, but bar is slightly brighter	i	i	i	i	pi	io	i	pi	io	i	i	i	Mountains and moor- lands of Great Britain; except Southwards of Here- fordshire; frequents rocks.	Heath and whortleberry, in con. knotgrass and sallow; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant.
Grey Pine Carpet (Shaded Broad Bar, of "Newman" and "W. E. Kirby") ("South" has a Shaded Broad Bar but that is limitata)	Castigata: blackish form).	i	i	i	i	pi	io	i	pi	io	i	i	i	Most plentiful in Southern England, but gets scarcer to- wards North; ex- tends through Scotland, where it is again common in pine woods, also in Wales and Ireland.	Scots pine; earthen cocoon.
Grey Pug (includes Paisley Pug)	Fagaria (belgaria) (flavilla- cearius): male var Albi- daria, whitish. Ornithopus (rhizolitha).	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Flowers of hairbell, ragwort, and various plants; earthen cocoon	Flowers of hairbell, ragwort, and various plants; earthen cocoon
Grey Scalloped Bar		i	i	i	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Large heaths through Britain, local.	Heather, cocoon on surface of ground.
Grey Shoulder-knot			lo	h	i	i	i	p	p	i	i			Shoots and young tender leaves only of oak and privet, a cannibal otherwise or if crowded, muslin sleeve is useless as larva will eat its way out; earthen cocoon.	Shoots and young tender leaves only of oak and privet, a cannibal otherwise or if crowded, muslin sleeve is useless as larva will eat its way out; earthen cocoon.
Ground Lackey	Castronsis, varied.	o	o	o	i	i	lp	i	i	o	o	o	o	Salt marshes of Essex and Kent, also Suffolk coast.	Sea-wormwood, wild carrot, seaside plantain, etc., in con. sallow, cherry, and blackthorn; feeds in sun- shine, slightly damp food with weak salt and water; spins cocoon amongst herb- age: difficult to rear.

(Larvæ feed gregariously
in web until last skin.)

Moths. English Names.	Scientific Names, Type and Varieties.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	General Remarks, Range, etc.	Food-plants and Rearing Hints.
Heart	Oo: ab Renago, central shade to sub-marginal line suffused with dusky or reddish grey: ab Ferruginago, dark transverse band between second and sub-marginal lines: ab Rulescens reddish-yellow ground.	A	o	o	o	i	i	pl	lo	o	o	o	o	Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, Essex, Hunts, Northants, Berks, Gloucester, Devon, Hereford, Suffolk, and Hants; but nowhere common.	Oak, shelters by day in a rolled up leaf; pupates near surface of earth: larva probably a cannibal; difficult to rear.
Heart and Club	Corticea, varied: var Subfusca, obscurely marked fuscous male, shewn by "Haworth" as distinct, now known to be var.	A	i	i	i	i	p	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Common on South and East coasts and widely spread; except in Northern Scotland, Shetlands, and Orkneys.	Goosefoots, dock, knotgrass, mulleins, clovers, etc.; in con. add slices of carrot, laid on moss, in spring; pupates in sand.
Heart and Dart	Exclamationis, very varied: var Plaga, black streak connects reniform with orbital, claviform larger with dusky cloud above.	A	i	i	i	i	pl	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Very common; except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Roots of grasses, chickweed, plantain, and low plants; pupates very deeply in earth.
Heath Rivulet	Minorata (erictata): ab Monticola markings absent from central area.	D	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	Local, North of Yorkshire through Scotland: flies before sunset.	Seeds of eye-bright; earthen cocoon.
Heath Rustic	Agathina, varied: Irish var Hebridicola, pale grey: var Rosea, rose tinted.	i	i	i	i	i	p	p	lo	i	i	i	i	Widely distributed on large heaths and moors.	Heather and heath, extremely difficult to rear in captivity, very few must be put together; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Hebrew Character	Gothica, variable: var Gothicina, smaller, usual black markings are reddish.	A	p	p	i	lo	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Common.	Oak, dock, sawow, etc.; very brittle cocoon in earth.
Hedge Rustic	Cespitis.	A	o	o	i	i	i	i	i	lo	o	o	o	Somewhat local, but widely distributed; except in Northern Scotland.	Tussock and other smooth and hard grasses; pupates at roots: after emergence moth hides near roots.
Herald (Furbelow)	Libatrix, reddish markings vary in size and hue, ground colour occasionally much lighter.	i	h	lo	i	i	i	pi	lo	pl	i	i	i	Generally distributed; except in the Orkneys and Hebrides; moth occurs in all months, brooded only North.	Willows, salallows, poplars, etc.; cocoon amongst spun up leaves at end of twig of food-plant: probably single brooded only North.

Moths, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Hoary Footman (Irish Footman)	Caniola: var Lacteola, en- tirely whitish.						lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	South Devon, scarer; formerly Hill of Howth, and Water- ford, Ireland.	Dutch clover, bird's-foot tre- foil, black lichens on rocks, etc., in con. withered lettuce leaves; pupates low down amongst food-plant.
Hornet (Hornet Clearwing of the Poplar)	Apiforinis.						i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Eastern Counties, oddly elsewhere Southern England to Lanark; also in Ireland; moths rest on bark of poplar.	Stems and roots of poplar, feeding inside; earthen co- coon outside the tree, or sometimes cocoon made of wood inside tree.
Horse Chestnut	Hippocastanaria, slightly varied; second brood small.	p	p	p	pl	io	i	lp	io	i	i	p	p	Worcester, thence East and West to South- ern England; local on heaths.	Heather; earthen cocoon.
Humming-bird Hawk	Stellatarum.	h	h	i	h	i	io	i	i	pl	i	i	i	Distributed all over Britain, but least common in Northern Scotland; moth has been seen in every month of the year.	Hedge, and lady's, bedstraw; weaves cocoon on earth: in Britain, only July-August larvæ are known, but on the Continent it is double brooded and our stock is probably maintained by im- migrants.
Ingrailed Clay (includes Lesser Ingrailed Clay, conflua)	Primula (festiva), very varied: Shetlands' form is var Thulei and is also very varied; var Conflua, smaller Northern mountain form.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Well distributed ex- tending into the Shetlands'; var Con- flua on mosses near Darlington; also Perthshire, Northern Scotland, Shetlands, etc.	Primrose, dock, etc., birch, bramble, and whitethorn; earthen cocoon: Northern form moss-campion; in con. knotgrass and dock.
Iron Prominent	Dromedarius: Irish and Northern form var Perfusca, dark purplish grey, streaked with dark brown: Northern insects are darker than Southern.	p	p	p	p	io	lp	io	i	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed.	Birch and alder; cocoon on surface of ground, larva very subject to ichneumon: single brooded North inago June.
Isle of Wight Wave	Humiliata (osseata, of "Fabri- cius" only).	i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Isle of Wight.	In con. dandelion and knot- grass; cocoon on surface of ground.
Jasione Pug	Jasioneata.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	tp	p	p	p	Devon, Somerset, North Wales, and Ireland.	Seed head of sheep's-bit scabious; earthen cocoon.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	D & N	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Jersey Tiger	Quadrupunctaria (hera), varied; var Lutescens, yellow hind wings and body.		1	1	1	1	1	1	p	io	1	1	1	1	Devon and odd speci- mens on South Coast.	Honeysuckle, bramble confrey, dandelion, grounds-el, white nettle, etc.; during winter fed whenever warm; co- coon amongst litter and moss; difficult to rear in confinement; keep in room facing south, out of direct sunshine, use lofty cage if pupates at top leave cocoon alone.
July Highflyer	Furcata (sordidata) (elutata): ab Obliterata, greenish, no dark bands: ab Cinerata, greyish, no dark bands: ab Fusco-undata, small, reddish, dark bands: ab Testacea, reddish, no dark bands: ab Infuscata, sooty colour.		0	0	0	0	1	lp	pl	io	0	0	0	0	Common; the small whortleberry feeding form appears on the wing nearly three weeks' earlier than the sawfly feeding species.	Sallow, alder, whortleberry, etc.; pupates in earth.
Juniper Carpet	Juniperata: Scottish var Scotica, small with darker markings.		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	p	lo	0	0	Surrey, Sussex, Kent, and Berks, locally elsewhere.	Juniper; cocoon on surface of earth, or amongst twigs of food-plant.
Juniper Pug	Solrinata, very varied.		0	0	0	1	1	1	p	1	lo	0	0	0	Well distributed	Juniper leaves; earthen co- coon, or in slight web amongst stalks of food-plant.
Kent Black Arches (Kent Arches)	Albula (albulalis), rather varied.		1	1	1	1	lp	1	io	1	1	1	1	1	Very local in Southern England.	Dewberry; cocoon on grass stem.
Kentish Glory ✓	Versicolor.	D	p	p	p	lo	1	1	1	p	p	p	p	p	Fairly common but very local, in Berks, Sussex, and Worces- ter; more common in Scotland.	Birch and alder; cocoon amongst fallen leaves on surface of earth.
Knot Grass	Rumicis: var Salicis, clouded blackish, white bracket marks and submarginal line only shewing.		p	p	p	p	pl	lo	1	1	1	p	p	p	Well distributed; ex- cept in Northern Scotland, Shetlands, and Orkneys.	Knotgrass, sawfly, bramble, etc.; cocoon near the ground; sometimes imago August-September.
Lace Border	Ornata.		p	p	p	p	lo	1	pl	lo	1	p	p	p	Southern England on chalky soil.	Wild thyme and marjoram, in con. garden mint; cocoon on surface of ground

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Lackey (Tree Lackey)	Neustria, very varied.	o	o	o	o	i	lp	i	io	o	o	o	o	Extends throughout England, but is more plentiful South; in Ireland, South and South-west.	Bramble, blackthorn, swallow, pear, apple, plum, etc., larvæ in colonies in web until nearly full grown; spins cocoon amongst food-plant
L-album Wainscot	L-album: "South" has slight reference vol. 1, page 309.	i	i	i	i	pi	iol	lp	p	i	iol	i	i	Immigrant to South Coast.	Grasses in damp meadows, larvæ from summer brood feed up rapidly, second brood larvæ hibernate before feeding; pupates in the ground.
Lappet	Quercifolia: var Meridionalis, light brown: var Ulmifolia, pale buff: var Hoegei, small moth emerges same year.	i	i	i	i	i	pi	io	i	i	i	i	i	Cambs, Hunts, and Berks, also locally elsewhere in England.	Blackthorn, willow, apple, laurel, etc.; cocoon on stems of food-plant.
Larch Pug	Lariciata.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Surrey, Sussex, Yorks, etc., in fir woods; very common in Scotland.	Larch, and spruce-fir; earthen cocoon.
Large Dark Prominent	Tritophus (late torva).	p	p	p	p	p	io	lp	io	i	lp	p	p	One only reared from ovum, or larva, Norfolk, 1882.	Aspen; pupates in earth: (Continental life history shewn).
Large Emerald ✓	Papilionaria: ab Cuneata, discal mark preceded by whitish wedge shaped spot.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Not common but occurs throughout Britain; except northwards of Invernesshire.	Birch, beech, alder, and hazel; cocoon amongst leaves.
Large Marbled Tortrix (Tortrix) (Tortrix Like) (Large Brown) (Marbled Bell)	Revayana (undulanas), there are many named vars.	i	i	i	io	i	i	lp	i	i	i	i	i	Widely distributed in oak woods.	Oak; cocoon on underside of twig or leaf: probably ova obtainable from autumn as well as spring females.
Large Nutmeg	Sordida (anceps), ground colour varies.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Southern England; only local elsewhere.	Roots of grasses and various plants; pupates in earth.
Large Ranunculus	Flavicincta (flavocincta), occasionally blackish-grey.	o	o	o	i	i	i	lp	p	io	■	o	o	Local, but widely distributed in England.	Chickweed and low plants; pupates in earth: difficult to rear.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Large Red-belted Clearwing	Culiciformis.	D	r	r	p	pi	lo	i	i	lr	r	r	r	Kent and Sussex; but occurs in birch woods throughout England, also in Southern Scotland, and in Ireland.	Most frequently found under bark of stumps of birch and alder where trees have been cut down previous year, but also feeds under bark of uncut trees (look for frass); larva spins cocoon in burrow during September, but only turns to pupa in April.
Large Thorn	Autumnaria (alniaria), varied; specimens of a dull chocolate ground colour have been bred by "L. W. Newman."	o	o	o	i	i	i	i	lp	lo	o	o	o	Uncommon on seaboard of Kent, Sussex, and Hants.	Alder, birch, poplar, oak, cherry, apple, etc.; cocoon under leaf, or on ground.
Large Twin-spot Carpet (Large-barred Carpet)	Quadrifasciaria (quadrifasciata), varied.	i	i	i	i	i	pl	lo	i	i	i	i	i	East Anglia and Southwards; extends locally to Gloucestershire.	Violet, primrose, and low plants; earthen cocoon.
Large Wainscot	Lutosa (crassicornis) (pili-cornis), vary very much in size.	i	i	i	i	i	i	p	pl	lol	i	i	i	Wet places locally: except in Western England and Wales.	Bottom of stem on roots of common reed, presence of larva shewn by withered leaves; pupates in reed stem at the base.
Large Yellow Underwing (Common Yellow Underwing)	Pronuba, very varied: var Innuba, uniform ground colour.	A	i	i	i	lp	i	i	lo	i	i	i	i	Common.	Garden plants and vegetables generally; pupates in earth; sometimes imago September-October.
Latticed Heath	Cliathrata: ab Radiata, slender blackish cross lines, veins ochreous: ab Nocturnata, or Nigricans, all wings dark brown except lighter spots on outer margin.	D & N	p	p	p	lo	i	pio	i	i	p	p	p	Well distributed South to Stirling, also in Ireland.	Black-medick, clovers, sainfoin, etc.; earthen cocoon.
Lead Belle (Belle)	Plumbaria (plumbaria), varied.	D	i	i	i	lp	i	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Local, but of wide distribution.	Furze, needle-whin, and broom; cocoon amongst rubbish.
Lead-coloured Drab	Populeti, slightly varied.		p	p	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	London to York, otherwise scarce; local.	Aspen and poplar between leaves; cocoon in earth.
Lead-coloured Pug	Plumbeolata, sometimes yellowish ground.		p	p	p	pi	lo	i	i	lp	p	p	p	Widely distributed; except in Northern Scotland.	Flowers and seeds of common yellow cow-wheat; earthen cocoon, or in dry corolla tube.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Least Black Arches (Least Arches)	Confusalis (cristulalis), slightly varied.	p	p	p	p	pi	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Probably widely distributed, but overlooked owing to resemblance to a common micro, Eudoria dubitalis (pyralella), which also frequents tree trunks and fences. South and South-western England only.	Oak; cocoon on twigs of food-plant.
Least Carpet	Rusticata.	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Elm, in con. knotgrass and dandelion; cocoon amongst rubbish, on surface of earth.	
Least Minor (Barred Minor)	Capituncula (expolita), varied : Irish var. Tincta, marbled markings.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	pi	io	i	i	i	i	Inside stems of sedges, sheepscue, and other grasses, close to the roots; cocoon in gallery amongst roots of food-plant.	
Least Yellow Underwing (Least-bordered Yellow Underwing)	Interjecta, slightly varied.	i	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	More or less frequent in England and Ireland; best flight 4 to 5 p.m.	Barren-strawberry, grass, and various low plants; in con. whitethorn; earthen cocoon.
Leopard (Wood Leopard)	Pyrina (aesculi), spots vary in density.	i	i	i	i	i	i	io	o	i	i	i	i	South, East, and North-west counties to Cheshire; frequents street lamps and soon falls.	In wood of elm, pear, apple, horse-chestnut, ash, etc.; cocoon in burrow near bark; larval stage nearly two years.
Lesser Belle	Salicalis, inner line sometimes absent.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Rare in woods of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent; oddly elsewhere.	Sallow and willow; slender pupa in slight cocoon of silk and wood.
Lesser Broad-border (Lesser Broad-bordered Underwing)	Ianthina, varied.	i	i	i	i	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	Well distributed; except in extreme North.	Primrose, dock, etc.; after in spring on birch and elm suckers, young shoots of whitethorn and sallow; in con. mixed diet of dock, sallow, and whitethorn; pupates in earth.
Lesser Cream Wave	Immutata, ground colour and markings vary.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Meadow-sweet, in con. ground-sel and knotgrass; earthen cocoon.	
Lesser Lutestring	Diluta : Yorkshire var. Nubila, darker, three cross bars purplish-brown.	o	o	o	o	i	i	p	i	io	o	o	o	Oak; cocoon between leaves : owing to construction of a leafy abode larva is very difficult to dislodge.	

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.											FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	
Lesser Satin	Duplaris, varied: var Obscura, dark: Irish var Argentea, silvery - grey: Northern forms are usually blackish, but the blackest forms occur in Cheshire and Staffs.	A	p	p	p	p	pi	io	i	p	p	p	Birch, feeds, and cocoon is fastened, between leaves; owing to construction of a leafy abode larva is difficult to "beat" except at night when it feeds.
Lesser-spotted Pinion (Lesser White-spotted Pinion)	Affinis: var Suffusa, greyish-brown: var Ochrea ochreous-brown.	A	o	o	i	i	lp	pl	o	o	o	o	Elm; pupates at surface of earth: larva resembles Dunbar, trapezina, but head is narrower and flatter and it is not a cannibal.
Lesser Swallow Prominent	Dictaxoides (gnoma).	A	p	p	p	io	lp	pi	i	p	p	p	Birch; earthen cocoon about an inch in ground: single brooded North imago, June-July: very difficult to rear in captivity.
Lesser Yellow Underwing ✓	Comes (orbana), very varied: var Curtisi (consequa), smaller, rich reddish, clouded with blackish: var Nigrescens, black, with transverse lines, stigmata edged pale ochreous.	A	i	i	i	lp	p	i	i	i	i	i	Dock and various low plants; pupates on surface of earth.
Lewes Wave (Rare Wave) (Barred Wave)	Immorata.		i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	Knotgrass, heather, plantain, and low plants; earthen cocoon.
Light Arches ✓	Lithoxylea, clouded markings vary slightly.	A	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	In the stems and amongst roots of annual meadow and other grasses; pupates in earth.
Light Brocade	Genistæ, central and inner shade vary in tint.	A	p	p	p	pi	io	i	i	p	p	p	Chickweed, broom, spotted-knotweed, and knotgrass; pupates in earth.
Light Crimson Underwing	Promissa: ab Mneste, band on hind wing does not quite reach the inner margin.	A	o	o	o	i	lp	i	io	o	o	o	Buds and leaves of oak; cocoon amongst lichens on oak tree trunks.
Light Emerald	Margaritaria.		i	i	i	i	pi	io	i	i	i	i	Oak, beech, birch, and hornbeam; first on leaves, then bark of young twigs in winter, and buds in spring; cocoon on surface of ground: Cannibal.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Ju.	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Light Feathered Rustic	Cinerea: var Tephрина, small, fore wings narrow, markings distinct, hind wings whitish.	r	r	r	rp	pi	lo	i	i	r	r	r	r	Southern half of Eng- land in chalky dis- tricts.	Wild-thyme; larva hibernates full grown but only pupates in earth in April.
Light Knot Grass	Menyanthis: Scottish var Scotica, large and bright; var Suffusa, blackish York- shire form.	p	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	On moors, Northern England and Scot- land, uncommon in Ireland.	Heather, swallow, bog-myrtle, whortleberry, etc.; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Light Orange Underwing	Notha, varied.	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	England, Western counties Worcester to Dorset, Eastern Norfolk to Sussex; Scotland, Moray.	Aspen; pupates in rotten wood, or virgin cork, earth is useless: sometimes in pupa three years.
Lilac Beauty (Richmond Beauty)	Syringaria, second half line sometimes nearly or quite obsolete; dots on hind wings vary.	i	i	i	i	i	p	lo	i	i	i	i	i	England and Wales commoner South than North	Privet, lilac, honeysuckle, etc.; in con. a second smaller generation may be obtained in September; pupa sus- pended, in slight web, from twig of food-plant.
Lime Hawk	Tiliae, nearly thirty named vars	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	lp	p	p	p	Commonest South; usually only extends to Yorkshire, but has occurred in Scot- land.	Lime and elm; pupates in very slight cocoon amongst grass roots, or rubbish, at foot of tree, or under loose bark.
Lime-speck Pug	Oblongata (centaureata), varied.	p	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	Widely distributed; but not in extreme Northern portion of Scotland.	Flowers of black knap-weed, groundsel, ragwort, etc.; earthen cocoon; sometimes second brood imago Sept.- Oct.
Ling Pug	Goossensia (minutata), ground colour varies:	p	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	Occurs on heaths and moors generally:	Flowers of heath and heather; earthen cocoon.
Do. Do.	var Knautiata ("Gregson") shows as separate species larger, and much resembles Wormwood Pug.	p	p	p	p	p	pl	lo	i	i	p	p	p	var Knautiata Lanca- shire mooses.	Flowers and seeds of field scabious; earthen cocoon.
Little Emerald (Least Grass Emerald)	Lactearia.	p	p	p	p	pi	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	Well distributed; ex- cept in Scotland where it is absent from the North.	Birch; flimsy cocoon amongst food-plant.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Little Thorn	Advenaria, vary in colour	p	p	p	p	pl	to	l	lp	p	p	p	p	England, Kent to Devon in South, Shropshire, Derby, and South Yorks; also in South Wales.	Whortleberry, bramble, and rose, in con. dogwood; earthen cocoon.
Lobster	Fagi, ground colour sometimes almost black, except outer margin.	p	p	p	p	p	pl	lo	l	l	p	p	p	Rare, Midland, Eastern and Southern, English counties; possibly double brooded in hot years, with imagines May-June, then August.	Eats egg shell lasts larva seven days, then changes skin and feeds on leaves of beech, oak, and birch; cocoon between dead leaves.
Lunar Double-stripe	Lunaris.	p	p	p	p	l	lo	l	l	p	p	p	p	Only odd specimens recorded, very rare.	Oak and poplar; pupates in earth and mixes dry leaves and moss with cocoon.
Lunar Hornet (Lunar Clearwing) (Hornet Clearwing of the Osier)	Crabroniformis (bembeciformis).	l	l	l	l	l	l	lo	l	l	l	l	l	Not usually common, but widely distributed; in the Clyde-dale district of Scotland however it is fairly plentiful.	In stens, or wood, of willow, osier, and willow; makes a cap over emergence hole and pupates inside stem, or wood: frass denotes presence of larva.
Lunar Marbled Brown	Chaonia (ruficornis) (rotoris).	p	p	p	p	lo	l	l	p	p	p	p	p	Commonest Southern and Western England; scarce elsewhere.	Oak; extremely tough cocoon at roots of tree.
Lunar-spotted Pinion	Pyralina: var Corusca, brightly coloured.	o	o	o	l	l	l	pi	lo	o	o	o	o	Local in Southern half of England.	Elm, plum, and pear; cocoon on surface of earth; larva is very similar to Dun-bar, trapezina, but head is narrower and flatter and it is not a cannibal.
Lunar Thorn	Lunaria: Derbyshire form ab Sublunaria, darker: var Delunaria (deluna), second brood only reared in captivity, males paler, females yellowish tinted.	p	p	p	p	pl	lo	l	l	l	p	p	p	Local, but widely distributed.	Ash; flimsy cocoon amongst moss; very rarely a second brood (var Delunaria) is reared the pupa of which is green, as against ordinary dark-brown.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan Feb Mr Apr My Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct No Dec												GENERAL REMARKS. RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec		
Lunar Underwing	Lunosa: ab Brunnea, reddish brown, with pale veins: ab Humilis, ochreous-brown, with pale veins, but distinct other markings: var Agrotoides dark grey, with pale veins, latter common Scottish form. Orbona (late subseque), vary in ground colour.	1	1	1	1	1	p	p	p	lo	1	1	1	More or less common; except in Northern half of Scotland.	Blades, stems and roots of annual meadow, and other grasses; earthen cocoon.
Lunar Yellow Underwing (Lunar Bordered Yellow Underwing)	A Orbona (late subseque), vary in ground colour.	1	1	1	1	1	p	lo	1	1	1	1	1	Absent from the Midlands and Lines; local otherwise.	Chickweed and various low plants, in con. ribbon-grass; pupates in earth.
Lychnis	Capsincola, ground colour varies slightly.	p	p	p	p	p	lo	1	1	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed but not common.	On seeds in pods of red, and white, campion; pupates in earth; sometimes imago in autumn.
Lyme Grass	Elymi.	1	1	1	1	1	p	lo	1	1	1	1	1	East Coast only, Norfolk to Durham also Scotland.	At base of lyme-grass just above roots; cocoon in same place.
Magpie (Common Magpie) (Currant)	Grossulariata: ab Hazeleighensis, blackish fore wings between orange bands, except two small white specks near front margin: ab Lutea, yellow ground all wings: ab Varleyata, broadly black banded all wings, no yellow bands: ab Lacticolor, cream ground very sparsely spotted with black: and other named aberrations.	1	1	1	1	1	p	1	lo	1	1	1	1	Common almost everywhere.	Currant, blackthorn, gooseberry, euonymus, etc.; pupates on, or near, food-plant: in captivity in Southern England a second brood can usually be obtained imago September-October.
Maiden's Blush	Punctaria, lines vary: Scottish forms clay coloured.	p	p	p	p	lo	1	p	lo	1	p	p	p	Woodlands of England and Southern Scotland.	Oak; pupates underside of leaf suspended by girdle: single brooded North imago June.
Mallow	Cervinata (cervinaria), vary somewhat.	o	o	o	1	1	1	1	p	1	lo	o	o	Well distributed, commonest South.	Mallow and hollyhock; pupates in earth.
Manchester Treble-bar	Paludata: var Imbutata, red shaded, British form is usually referable to this var.	o	o	o	1	1	lp	1	lo	o	o	o	o	Staffordshire northwards, also in Ireland; on heaths and moor.	Flowers and leaves of cranberry and cowberry; cocoon on or near food-plant.

MOths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Many-lined (Lined Carpet)	Polygrammata: usual British form was var <i>Conjunctaria</i> .				i				i					Probably extinct, former haunts Burwell and Wicken fens Cambs; and near Bristol.	Water bedstraw.
Maple Prominent	<i>Cuculia</i> (<i>cucullina</i>).	p	p	p	p	io	lp	io	i	lp	p	p		Norfolk thence south to Sussex; Devon, Berks, and Bucks; woods on chalky soil. England and Wales.	Maple and sycamore; pupates under moss on tree, or surface of earth.
Maple Pug	<i>Inturbata</i> (<i>subciliata</i>).	o	o	o	o	i	lp	io	o	o	o	o		Well distributed but least common in South-east England: flies about one hour before sunset.	Flowers of maple; earthen cocoon.
Map-winged Swift (Northern Swift) (Beautiful Swift)	<i>Fusconebulosa</i> (<i>velleda</i>): ab Gallicus, uniform reddish-brown, markings absent: a Glasgow form has pointed narrow semi-transparent wings.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i		England, Wales, Ireland, and Southern Scotland.	Roots of bracken; pupates in gallery amongst roots of food-plant.
Marbled Beauty ✓	<i>Perla</i> , greenish to ochreous-brown forms occur.	i	i	i	i	p	p	i	io	i	i	i		England, Wales, Ireland, and Southern Scotland.	Yellow lichens on walls; cocoon on walls, etc.; feed only when the flat lichens are wet.
Marbled Brown	<i>Trimacula</i> (<i>dodonea</i>) (<i>dodonea</i>).	A	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p		Southern half of England; not common.	Oak; pupates amongst roots of grass in an earthen cocoon.
Marbled Clover	<i>Dipsacea</i> (<i>dipsaceus</i>): var <i>Maritima</i> , pale, with bright cross bands.	D	p	p	p	p	pi	io	i	i	p	p		Southern and Eastern England; uncommon.	Flowers and seeds of yellow-toadflax and low plants; cocoon on surface of earth.
Marbled Coronet	<i>Conspersa</i> , of "Esper" (<i>Nana</i> , of "Rottenburg"): <i>Shetlands</i> var <i>Hethlandica</i> , dark; var <i>Ochrea</i> , white markings, yellow tinted		p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p		Southern Coast, rare elsewhere in England; extends into the Hebrides and Shetlands.	Seeds of ragged-robin, bladder-campion, and Nottingham - catchfly; pupates just below surface of ground.
Marbled Green	<i>Glandifera</i> , of "Hübner," (<i>Muralis</i> , of "Forster") (<i>lichenis</i>): Cambridge var <i>Impar</i> , greyish, or brownish-white ground, markings indistinct: several other named vars.		i	i	i	p	p	i	io	i	i	i		On walls and rocks of South Coast, Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester; var <i>Impar</i> , Cambs.	Yellow lichens on walls and rocks; cocoon in old holes in walls or rocks; larva resides in a roundish raised domicile during dry weather and only comes out to feed when lichens are wet from rain; difficult to rear in confinement.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Marbled Minor	Strigilis, very varied: var <i>Æthiops</i> , black: var <i>Laticruncula</i> , reddish, lower curve of second cross line white. <i>Irriguata</i> , dark markings vary.	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Common.	In stems of cocks-foot and other grasses; pupates in earth.
Marbled Pug		p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Norfolk and Suffolk; Somerset to Sussex and Surrey; Berks to South Wales.	Oak; earthen cocoon.
Marbled White-spot (White-spot Marbled)	<i>Fasciana</i> (<i>fuscata</i>): ab <i>Albilinea</i> , outer marginal area has only thin edging of white to second line, white spot obscured.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Southern half of England	Purple melic-grass for blue moor-grass, in con. bramble; earthen cocoon.
March	<i>Æscularia</i> : female wingless.	p	p	i	lo	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Common, except in Northern Scotland.	Blackthorn, whitethorn, etc.; earthen cocoon.
Marsh (Marsh Buff)	<i>Palustris</i> .	p	p	p	p	pi	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Very rare; Carlisle, and fens of Cambs.	Plantain and various low plants; pupates in earth.
Marsh Carpet	<i>Sagittata</i> .	p	p	p	p	p	p	lo	i	i	p	p	p	Cambridgeshire Fens.	Unripe seeds of yellow meadow-rue; cocoon amongst food-plant, or on surface of ground.
Marsh Dagger (Grisette)	<i>Strigosa</i> .	p	p	p	p	p	pl	lo	i	i	p	p	p	Cambs, Norfolk, Worcester and Gloster; very scarce.	Blackthorn and whitethorn; pupates in decayed wood.
Marsh Oblique-barred (Tiny Snout)	<i>Turfosalis</i> (<i>humidalis</i>), lines vary.						i	i	i					Boggy heaths and moors; flies 6 to 8 p.m.	
Marsh Pug	<i>Pygmaea</i> .	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	p	p	p	p	p	Bucks, Eastern and Northern England, Wales, Southern Scotland; rare in Ireland.	Flowers of greater stitchwort; cocoon amongst food-plant: sometimes imago August-September.
Mathew's Wainscot	<i>Favicular</i> : ab <i>Lutea</i> , bright yellowish buff ground, with discal dot and two dots beyond: ab <i>Rufa</i> , same as <i>Lutea</i> but deep reddish ground: ab <i>Ænea</i> , deep orange, with only one dot representing second line: ab <i>Obscura</i> , cinnamon-brown, partly smoky shaded between nervures.	i	i	i	i	lp	pi	io	i	i	i	i	i	Essex, Suffolk and Kent.	Various grasses on salt marshes also sea-pink, larva nearly always hidden only exposing its head when feeding; pupates in the ground: sometimes imago in September.

MOTH. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HUNTS.
May Highlander	Impluviata, of "Hübner," of "Borkhausen"; ab Infuscata, blackish.	p	p	p	p	lo	i	i	i	i	i	i	p	Well distributed, but local.	Alder; cocoon amongst moss on tree trunks.
Mere Walmscot	Hellmanni, varies from tawny, or fulvous, to reddish.	i	i	i	i	i	p	p	lo	i	i	i	i	Fens of Hunts and Cambs, oddly elsewhere.	In stems of purple-flowered small-reed, and wood small-reed at base; pupates in ground.
Merveille du Jour (Marvel-du-Jour)	Aprilina.	A	o	o	o	i	i	i	p	i	io	o	o	Widely distributed; favours woods.	Oak; pupates deeply in earth; Ova should be kept on ice, or will hatch before food-plant is obtainable, difficult to rear.
Middle-barred Minor	Fasciuncula, varied: var Cana, very pale ground, reddish band; var Rubencula, light red ground, undeveloped central band and markings.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Moist woods and marshes.	Inside the shoots of tussock and other grasses; pupates in gallery amongst roots.
Müller	Most British insects are var Bradyporina of type Leporina: var Semivirga, outer margins of fore wings dusted black: var Melanocephala, fore wings dark, thorax black.	p	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	Widely distributed, but not common.	Alder; pupates in rotten wood or virgin cork, will not do so in earth; when about to pupate bores into bark of tree or rotten wood and seals up hole; one to three years in pupa.
Minor Shoulder-knot	Viminalis: var Obscura, blackish; var Intermedia, dark suffused grey, distinct markings.	o	o	o	i	i	lp	i	o	o	o	o	o	Commonest South, but well distributed.	Willow and sallow; pupates in earth.
Mocha	Annulata (omicronaria): ab Obsoleta, rings absent from fore wings: ab Biobsoleta, rings absent all wings.	p	p	p	p	lo	i	pi	ol	i	p	p	p	Southern half of England, also in Yorkshire.	Maple, cocoon amongst moss
Mother Shipton (Mask)	Mi, somewhat varied in colour and markings.	D	p	p	p	pl	lo	i	i	p	p	p	p	Common locally on heaths and rough pastures.	Clovers, etc.; cocoon in blade of grass.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REVERS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Mottled Beauty	Repandata: ab Destrigraria or Muraria, very indistinctly marked except for whitish waved outer line on all wings: var Sodolorensium, very pale leaden-grey suffused: var Nigricata, sooty-black all wings: ab Conversaria, dark central bands and outer margins.	A	i	i	i	lp	i	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Common in all the Countries, also occurs in the Hebrides.	Honeysuckle, birch, blackthorn, etc.; pupates in earth: occasionally imago September-October.
Mottled Grey	Multistrigaria (multistrigata): ab Virgata, darker central band: South-west Yorks ab Nubilata, blackish.	A	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Well distributed.	Lady's bedstraw, in con. woodruff; earthen cocoon.
Mottled Pug	Exiguata.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	i	p	p	p	Widely distributed, except in Northern Scotland.	Whitethorn, oak, etc.; pupates in earth.
Mottled Rustic	Morpheus, varied.	r	r	r	r	rp	i	i	lol	lr	r	r	r	Well spread, but commonest in England.	Teasel, knot-grass, etc.; larva goes into cocoon in earth in September, but only turns to pupa in May: occasionally imago October.
Mottled Umber	Defoliaria, very varied: ab Obscurata, uniform dull brown: female wingless.	i	lo	i	i	i	i	p	p	p	pi	i	i	Widely distributed, except in Northern Scotland.	Blackthorn, whitethorn, oak, etc.; pupates in earth.
Mouse	Tragopogonis (tetra).	A	o	o	i	i	lp	pi	lo	o	o	o	o	Generally common.	Dock and various low plants; pupates in earth.
Mullein 'Shark'	Verbasca, somewhat varied, occasionally very dark suffused forms occur.	p	p	p	p	pi	lol	i	p	p	p	p	p	Commonest Southern England, occurs in Wales and Ireland.	Leaves at first; after on buds and flowers of great, and hoary, mullein; also knotted, and water figwort; if closely confined when over half grown larvæ will emit a rusty coloured fluid and thus kill each other; earthen cocoon near surface of ground.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.												GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec		
Mullein Wave	Marginepunctata (promutata) (incanata), varied: ab Pas-toraria, clear bone coloured ground, very fine and dis-tinct markings: in North Cornwall a black form with white fringes occurs: at Ardrossan, Scotland, very dark forms are taken.														Chickweed, knot-grass, etc.: earthen cocoon: single brooded North imago end June and early July.
Muslin (Spotted Muslin) (Seven Spot Ermine)	Mendica: var Rustica, dark cream to buff: Sheffield district, males, black.														Dock, nettle, plantain, etc.: hairy cocoon near surface of earth, or under moss on trees bordering ditches.
Muslin Footman (Muslin)	Mundana (hemerobia), ground colour sometimes smoky and markings vary slightly.														Small lichens, on old walls and old hedges: cocoon of silk and hairs on walls, etc.
Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk	Tityus (bombyliormis).														Devils-bit scabious: loose co-coon on surface of ground.
Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet	Lonicera (loti): ab Citrina (flava), yellow spots: ab Lutescens, hind wings orange: ab Eboracea, semi-transparent, steel blue ground, spots and hind wings pink, fringes white, hind wings brown bordered.														Trefoils and clovers: cocoon on stems of grass, etc.: sometimes in larval stage two winters.
Narrow-winged Pug	Nanata, varied.														Heather: earthen cocoon: single brooded North imago middle of June.
Neglected (or Grey) Rustic	Castanea: var Neglecta, greyish: var Lævis, reddish-grey.														Heather: pupates in earth.
Netted Carpet	Reticulata.														Flowers, seeds and young foliage of yellow balsam: earthen cocoon.

Moths. English Names.	Scientific Names, Type and Varieties.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	General Remarks, Range, etc.	Food-plants and Rearing Hints.
Netted Mountain (Mountain Noth)	Carbonaria, considerable variety in dark markings.	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	Rannoch, etc., in Scotland, at high altitudes.	Birch and saw; pupates on surface of ground amongst dead leaves.
Netted Pug	Venosata: var Fumosa or Nubilata, dark ground, no netted markings: var Bandeda, central band shewing: var Ochracea or Orcadensis, Orkneys' light brown form.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	p	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed.	Seeds of bladder, and sea, campion; earthen cocoon.
New Forest Burnet	Mellotti (vicia): ab Confusa, spots run together forming streaks: ab Sexpunctata, sixth spot: ab Stentzii, red belt on body.	i	i	i	i	tp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	New Forest, Hants, only.	Clovers, birds-foot and other trefoils; cocoon very low down on stem of herbage.
NI (Rare Silver "Y") (Silver "V")	Nil.	i	i	i	tp	io	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	Very rare in South-western England.	Cabbage, lettuce, turnip, tomato, etc., in con. broccoli and lettuce; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Nonconformist	Lambda (lambda) (zinckenii): ab Somniculosa, outer markings absent, typical markings faint	A												Very rare in late summer, 4 or 5 insects only, Kent, Surrey, London, and Suffolk.	Bog-myrtle, whortleberry, willow, etc.; pupates under moss surface of ground: (Continental life history shown).
Northern Arches (Exile)	Exulis (maillardi) (diffusa): var Assimilis, blackish.													Rare, Shetland Islands; Perthshire, Aberdeen, Inverness, Ross, Isle of Arran, etc., in Scotland.	Stems and roots of grass, feeding, nearly two, or in some cases nearly three, years; pupates in lichens: very difficult to rear.
Northern Dart (Mountain Drab)	Hyperborea (alpina), varied: see remarks in Index, under Mountain Rustic, carnica.	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	io	i	i	i	i	Perthshire, and high mountains in Scotland, also Shetland Islands: occurs fairly abundant in alternate years (1914 appears, 1915 not at all, and so on).	Black-crowberry, whortleberry, and red-bearberry; pupates in moss: pupa found under moss on boulders, high up on mountains: very difficult to rear.
Northern Drab	Opima: var Brunnea, suffused with dark brown to blackish.	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Found in Southern, as well as Northern, England; also in Scotland.	Sallow; very brittle earthen cocoon: difficult to rear.

Moths, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Northern Eggar (Scotch Eggar) (see Oak Eggar for quercus)	Cullumæ, this varies from Quercus in that the trans- verse pale band always curves slightly <i>outwards</i> near inner margin of fore wings; whereas in Quercus it in- variably turns slightly <i>in- wards</i> or is quite straight: var Olivacea, green tinted; var Olivacea-fasciata, bands green tinted. Sericea (molybdæola).	p	p	p	p	p	lo	i	i	i	i	p	p	Found in North Devon and Hants as well as Northern England, and Scotland, also in Wales and Ireland; on moors.	Heather, whitethorn, and ivy, two years-circle-larva feeding fifteen months; cocoon amongst herbage, or on food- plant; (the two years circle is not quite constant, in- stances of one year only occasionally occur).
Northern Footman (Leadon Footman)		i	i	i	i	i	p	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Ches' and Lanes, in marshy places.	Lichens on heather; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Northern Rustic	Lucerneæ, very varied: var Remigera, deeply marked.	i	i	i	i	p	p	i	lo	i	i	i	i	Rough stony hills and rocky places only, both North and South.	Biting-stonecrop, saxifrage, cowslip, chickweed, dande- lion, etc.; pupates in earth.
Northern Spinach	Populata: ab Musauaria, Northern mountain form, nearly black.	o	o	o	i	i	p	i	lo	o	o	o	o	Widely distributed in old woods, bogs, and moors; except in South-eastern Eng- land.	Sallow and whortleberry: co- coon amongst dead leaves on surface of ground.
Northern Winter	Boreata: female almost wing- less: pair freely with Winter moth, brumata.	o	o	o	i	i	i	p	p	p	i	lo	o	Widely distributed North and South.	Birch: earthen cocoon.
November (See Autumnal Moth autumnata re simi- larity of ab autumn- aria, to ab Christyi)	Dilutata, of "Borkhausen"; ab Christyi, very pale: ab Obscurata, dark unicolorous: ab Melana, blackish: ab Latifasciata, pale ground, with broad central blackish band. Trifolii (chenopodii), vary slightly.	o	o	o	i	i	i	p	p	p	i	lo	o	Common; except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Oak, elm, whitethorn, etc.; pupates in earth.
Nutmeg ✓		p	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	England, Norfolk, Suf- folk and Middlesex; Scotland, Clyde Val- ley elsewhere scarce, widely distributed but not common.	Goosefoots and orach; pupates in earth.
Nut-tree Tussock	Coryli, varied.	p	p	p	p	lo	i	lp	lo	i	lp	p	p	Willow, birch, alder, black- thorn, bramb, oak, etc.; hairy cocoon under moss at roots of trees: single brooded only North imago May-June.	

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.		SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Loc.	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Oak Beauty		Stratardia (prodomaria), con- siderable variation.	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed; ex- cept in Scotland.	Oak, birch, etc.; pupates in earth.
Oak Eggar (Great Eggar) (See Northern for calluna)		Quercus: var Marginata, broad yellow margins all wings; var Semimarginata or Ro- boris, broad yellow band nearly reaching the outer margins of all wings.	i	i	i	i	i	fp	i	io	i	i	i	i	More or less common throughout the Brit- ish Isles.	Whitehorn, blackthorn, and ivy; cocoon amongst dead leaves, or herbage, or on twigs, of food-plant: oc- casionally two years' life.
Oak Hook-tip		Binaria (hamulia) (binula), vary slightly.	p	p	p	p	io	i	pi	io	i	p	p	p	Southwards from York- shire.	Oak; cocoon in folder over leaf of food-plant.
Oak-tree Pug		Dodoneata.	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Oak woods; except in Scotland: common- est South.	Flowers of oak and evergreen oak; pupates in earth, or under bark of tree.
Oblique Carpat		Vittata (lignata), varied.	i	i	i	fp	i	io	i	pi	io	i	i	i	Wet places generally; except Northern Scotland.	Bedstraw, in con. traveller's- joy; cocoon on surface of ground: single brooded North imago July.
Oblique Striped (Oblique Lined)		Virgata (lineolata), somewhat varied.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	pi	io	i	p	p	English coast: Bristol Channel to the Wash; Cambs and Berks; Down and Kerry in Ireland, prefers sand or chalk.	Lady's bedstraw; cocoon on surface of ground.
Obscure Wainscot		Obsoleta.	r	r	r	r	p	pl	io	i	lr	r	r	r	Cambs and Norfolk.	Leaves of common reed, hiber- nates in a puparium in a hollow reed stem in Septem- ber, full fed, but only changes to pupa in April, or early May.
Ochraceous Wave ("South" does not show English name)		Perochraria ("South" vol. 2, page 133).						i							Two specimens, Red- hill district, 1865, and 1869: (doubtful if British).	
Ochreous Pug		Indigata, varied.	p	p	p	p	io	i	fp	pi	p	p	p	p	England, South Wales, and Scotland, com- mon in pine woods; scarce elsewhere.	Pine and larch: flimsy cocoon amongst food-plant: not doubtful brooded but some insects emerge in August.
Old Lady		Maura: var Virgata, central area banded: var Surlata, pale (whitish) transverse and longitudinal lines: var Rosea, tinted with rosy- violet.	i	i	i	i	i	fp	pi	io	i	i	i	i	Common almost every- where.	Many low plants in autumn, and tusles in spring; in con. both dock and ivy; co- coon in various places, under bark, hole in wall, amongst ivy, etc.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Oleander Hawk	Nectii	(1) (2)	?	?	?	i	i	i	pl	i	i	i	?	Insect an immigrant; does not breed out- doors in Britain, only two larvae found Eastbourne, Octr., 1859; rare.	Oleander preferring the flowers; loose cocoon of leaves and earth on surface of ground; (1) dates of British cap- tures; (2) life history abroad so far as ascertain- able.
Olive	Subtusula.	o	o	o	i	i	p	i	io	o	o	o	o	Uncommon, but widely distributed.	Poplar and aspen, between leaves; very fragile pupa in earth. Oak.
Olive Crescent	Emortualis.						i	i						Extremely rare, last capture recorded in 1859; Essex, Mid- dlesex, Sussex. Hunts and Cambs.	
Orache (Wild Arrach)	Atroplicis.	A	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Commonest in Southern half of England, ex- tends to Yorks, local in Ireland; female flies later than male.	Dock, stinking - goosefoot, spotted - knotweed, etc.; earthen cocoon.
Orange	Prunaria, typical ground colours:—male, orange; female, pale ochreous: ab Corylaria, broad outer mar- ginal bands and basal area, brownish, all wings: ab Pickettaria, as "corylaria " except outer margins edged with typical colour: ab Palidaria, outer margin: l and basal areas, grey shaded in male, golden-brown in female: ab Spanbergi, typical colour without dark freckles: there are also other named forms.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Blackthorn, privet, plum, and other trees; pupates be- tween spun up leaves.	
Orange Footman	Sororecula (aureola), ground colour varies slightly.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	i	p	p	p	East Anglia, Kent to Dorset, also Bucks and Berks; fre- quents woods. Widely distributed in England, but scarce elsewhere.	Lichens on fir, pine, and oak; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Orange Sallow	Citrigo: var Auranthago, orange red.	A	o	o	i	lr	r	r	rp	lo	o	o	o	Line larva hides between two leaves spun together during daytime, it goes into cocoon in earth in May, but only turns to pupa in August.	

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS. RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Orange Swift (Wood Swift) (Orange or Evening Swift) (Tawny and Brown Swift)	<i>Sylvia</i> (<i>sylvius</i>), varied.	i	i	i	i	i	i	pl	io	i	i	i	i	Well distributed where bracken abounds, but is rather local in Scotland; com- mences flight before sunset.	Roots of dock, bracken, viper's-bugloss, etc.; pu- pates in gallery amongst roots of food-plant.
Orange-tailed Clear- wing	<i>Andrena</i> <i>formis</i> (<i>allantiformis</i>).	i	i	i	i	i	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Southern half of Eng- land, and possibly occurs where food- plants grow else- where; life circle three years nearly all of which in larval stage.	In pith of guelder-rose and wayfaring-tree, frass or cap denotes presence of larva which is either a few inches above, or below, the cap covered hole in stem from which moth emerges.
Orange Underwing	<i>Parthenias</i> , considerably varied.	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Scarce, except in South- ern and Eastern England where it is locally common.	Catkins and leaves of birch; larva will not pupate in earth, requires decayed wood or virgin cork.
Orange Upperwing	<i>Croceago</i> : ab <i>Latericolor</i> , dull reddish-brown.			i	io	lr	r	r	rp	i	i			South, and South-west- ern England and Wales: scarce.	Oak; larva goes into cocoon in earth in May, but only turns to pupa in August.
Pale Brindled Beauty	<i>Pedaria</i> (<i>pilosaria</i>) varied: ab <i>Monacharia</i> , smoky-black with black veins: female wingless. <i>Ocellaris</i> .	i	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Well distributed; ex- cept in Northern Scotland.	Oak, blackthorn, whitethorn, etc.; pupates on, or in, earth.
Pale-lemon Sallow (Scarce Sallow)		o	o	i	i	i	lr	r	rp	i	io	o	o	Rare in Southern, and Eastern, England.	At first on flowers of black poplar then on leaves; larva goes down into earth in June but only turns to pupa end of August.
Pale Mottled Willow	<i>Quadripunctata</i> (<i>cubicularis</i>), markings vary in density.	i	i	i	i	p	i	i	io	i	i	i	i	Common.	Chickweed and seeds of plan- tain, also in corn stacks; cocoon of earth with frag- ments of corn and husk.
Pale Oak Beauty	<i>Consortaria</i> : Kent ab <i>Hum- pertii</i> , considerably darker than type.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Woods of Southern England, local in Lancs.	Oak; pupates in earth.
Pale Oak Eggar	<i>Cratægi</i> : var <i>Pallida</i> , pale whitish in male, pale buff in female: June forms darker.	o	o	o	i	i	p	p	p	io	o	o	o	Woodlands, commoner South than North, but widely distri- buted.	Whitethorn, blackthorn, and sallow; cocoon on surface of ground: in Scotland often remains in pupa until second year imago June.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL REMARKS RANGE, ETC.												FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	
Pale Pinion	<i>Socia</i> (petrificata) : var <i>Rufescens</i> , reddish.	A	i h	i h	io h	i	i	i	p	i	i			Young leaves only, of oak, lime, and privet, if short of food larvæ will eat through muslin and escape, and are cannibals unless young leaves supplied; earthen cocoon.
Pale Prominent	<i>Palpina</i> : var <i>Lapponica</i> , almost black.	p	p	p	p	io	i	pi	io	i	p	p	p	Sallow, poplar, and aspen; pupates in roots of grass: single brooded North imago June.
Pale Shining Brown	<i>Advena</i> , markings and ground colour vary.	A	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Knot-grass and various low plants; pupates in earth.
Pale Shoulder	British form, usually summer brood, is var <i>Albicollis</i> of type <i>Lucida</i> (solaris).	p	p	p	p	pi	iol	i	pi	iol	i	p	p	Field-bindweed in dry places; earthen cocoon: Continental life history shown but dates of imagines coincide with British captures.
Pale-shouldered Brocade	<i>Thalassina</i> , markings and ground colour vary.	A	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Broom, honeysuckle, etc.; pupates just below surface of earth: sometimes imago August-September.
Pale Tussock	<i>Pudibunda</i> , varied.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	p	p	Hop, oak, and chestnut; hairy cocoon amongst the leaves.
Peach Blossom	<i>Batis</i> , blotches vary slightly.	A	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	!p	p	Brant de only, partially double brooded; pupates amongst leaves, or rubbish, on ground.
Peacock (Moth)	<i>Notata</i> , slightly varied.	p	p	p	p	i	iol	ipi	io	i	p	p	p	Birch and sallow; pupates in earth: single brooded North imago June.
Pearly Underwing	<i>Saucia</i> : var <i>Margaritosa</i> , markings of fore wings partly suffused with lighter brown.	A	i	i	i	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	Plantain, dock, and low plants; pupates in earth: reputed to be double brooded imago May-June, moths however are rare here in those months.
Pease Blossom	<i>Delphinii</i> .	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Flowers and seeds of larkspur; cocoon amongst food-plant roots, or near same.

MONTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD PLANTS AND HIBING HITS.
Pebble Hook-tip	<i>Eulestaria</i> (falcata). Scottish insects, whitish.	p	p	p	p	io	i	pi	ol	lp	p	p	p	Widely distributed, but not common.	Birch and alder; cocoon in turned over leaf: single brooded North imago June.
Pebble Prominent	<i>Ziezac</i> , slightly varied.	p	p	p	p	io	i	pi	ol	i	p	p	p	Ferns and marshes, oc- casionally elsewhere, widely spread.	Poplars and willows; pupates in earth near surface; larva very subject to ichneumon: single brooded North imago June.
Peppered (Pepper and Salt)	<i>Betularia</i> , very varied: al- Doubledayaria black: ab Ochrearia, ochreous ground, black markings.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Generally spread; fre- quents strong lights, then often settling on walls or ground.	Birch, oak, lime, elm, etc.; pupates in earth.
Phoenix (Clouded Carpet)	<i>Prunata</i> (ribesaria), slightly varied.	o	o	o	i	i	lp	i	io	o	o	o	o	Local, but of wide dis- tribution.	Currant and gooseberry; pu- pates between two leaves of food-plant.
Pilgry Footman (Ideal Footman)	<i>Lutarella</i> var <i>pygmaeola</i> , latter is British form.	i	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	Said to eat one of the ground lichens; cocoon on food- plant, or amongst moss.	
Pimpline Pug (Burnet Pug)	<i>Pimpla</i> lata, varied.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	lp	p	Widely distributed; ex- cept in Scotland.	Flowers and seeds of common, and great, burnet-saxifrage; earthed cocoon.
Pine Beauty	<i>Grisco-variegata</i> , or <i>piniperda</i> , varied.	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed amongst pine woods.	Scots-pine; cocoon in crevice of bark, or amongst fallen pine needles at foot of tree.
Pine Carpet	<i>Hirmata</i> , basal area and central band often indistinct.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Favours pine woods generally.	Scots-pine; cocoon amongst pine needles; sometimes imago Sept-Oct. in South, latter are usual months North.
Pine Hawk	<i>Pinastri</i> .	p	p	p	p	p	pi	io	i	i	p	p	p	Very local and scarce; Suffolk best.	Scots-pine; pupates in earth; introduced into Scotland as larvae but soon died out.
Pinion-spotted Pug	<i>Insigniata</i> (consignata)	p	p	p	p	io	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Southern half of Eng- land; rare.	Apple leaves; pupates in cracks and crevices of bark.
Pinion-streaked Shout (Ribbed Streak)	<i>Costastrigalis</i> , varied.						i	i	i	i	i	i	i	Frequents damp places, well distributed; set- tles on rush flowers.	In con. thyme flowers, supple- mented by bodies of a few of same kind of larva; feed about two months; prob- ably double brooded.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS. RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Pink-barred Sallow	<i>Lutea</i> (flavago) (silago); ab Ochreago, central band red and complete; ab Togata, band indicated by reddish dots.	o	o	o	i	i	lr	r	rp	i	o	o	o	Common.	At first on catkins and leaves of willow, after on low plants, also whitethorn; larva goes into cocoon in earth in June, but only turns to pupa end of August.
Plain Clay	<i>Depuncta</i> , ground colour and markings vary.	i	i	i	i	i	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	Rare in England, more frequent in Scotch Woods.	Sorrel, cowslip, nettles, etc.; pupates in earth.
Plain Golden Y	<i>Iota</i> : ab Percontationis, "Y" like mark instead of "V"; ab Inscripta "V" absent.	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Widely distributed, frequent flowers.	Dead-nettles, groundsel, whitethorn, plantain, and honeysuckle; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant.
Plain Pug	<i>Subnotata</i> .	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Southern half of England, East Coast to Hartlepool; also in Ireland and Wales.	Flowers and seeds of stinking-goosefoot and orach; earthen cocoon.
Plain Wave	<i>Inornata</i> , lines frequently obscure.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	England, Ireland, and Southern Scotland; not in Wales.	Heather, bramble, low shoots of willows, dandelion, etc.; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant.
Plumed Prominent (Feathered Prominent)	<i>Plumigera</i> (variegata), somewhat varied.	o	o	o	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	i	io	Local in English Southern Counties.	Maple and sycamore; earthen cocoon.
Poplar Grey ✓	<i>Megacephala</i> , blackish forms occur.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	lp	p	p	p	Widely distributed, but more frequent South.	Poplars; cocoon of decayed wood in crevices of bark; sometimes two years pupa.
Poplar Hawk ✓	<i>Pepuli</i> , varied.	p	p	p	p	i	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Well spread and is our commonest hawk moth.	Lombardy and other poplars, also laurustinus; pupates in earth; partially double brooded in Southern England.
Poplar Kitten	<i>Blifida</i> (hermelina).	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	England and Ireland, but not common.	Poplars and aspen; pupates on bark of tree simulating latter and making excavation before cocoon; very seldom remains in pupa until second year.
Poplar Lutestring	Or: Scottish var Scotica paler; Irish var Gaelica, nearly white, black lute-strings.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed, including the Hebrides.	Black poplar and aspen; larva rests by day, and forms cocoon, between two leaves.

Moths. English Names.	Scientific Names, Type and Varieties.	Jan	Feb	Mr.	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No Dec	General Remarks, Range, etc.	Food-plants and Rearing Hints.
Portland	Præcox.	A											Coast sand-hills, widely spread.	Fine marine grass, dwarf silky willow, sallow, and osier; pupates in earth: may be traced by trail made by larva on the sand.
Portland Ribbon Wave	Degeneraria, central band varies.												Isle of Portland and Devon-shire.	Bramble, knot-grass, lady's-bedstraw, dandelion, etc.; pupates in earth.
Powdered Quaker	Gracilis: var Rufescens, reddish.	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed; rare in Scotland.	Willow; cocoon in earth.
Powdered Wainscot	Albivenosa (venosa): var Flavida (ochracea), reddish; var Albida (argentea), silvery-white	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	p	p	Cambes and Norfolk.	Leaves of common reed, also sallow, and buckthorn; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant.
Pretty Chalk Carpet (Clouded-Chalk Carpet)	Procellata, markings vary somewhat.	p	p	p	p	p	pi	io	i	lp	p	p	Southern England.	Traveller's-joy; earthen cocoon.
Pretty Pinion	Blandiata (adequata): ab Coarctata, band very much narrowed especially towards inner margins.	p	p	p	p	pi	io	i	i	i	p	p	Scotland, very scarce elsewhere.	Flowers and seeds of eyebright; earthen cocoon.
Privet Hawk	Ligustri, pink also dark areas vary in extent.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	England, commonest South; scarce in Scotland.	Privet, ash, lilac, and holly; pupates in earth: sometimes in pupa until second year.
Purple Bar ' Carpet ' (Purple-barred Carpet)	Ocellata: ab Coarctata, white ground, central band very slender and sometimes severed.	r	r	r	r	p	i	io	i	lr	r	r	Widely distributed, more common in Highlands of Scotland than elsewhere.	Hedge, and lady's, bedstraw; larva spins cocoon amongst stems of food-plant, in September but only changes to pupa in May: sometimes imago August-September.
Purple-barred Yellow (“South” does not shew English name; see Vol. 2, page 142)	Purpuraria.						i						Two specimens recorded near Perth in 1861.	Oak, blackthorn, and dock; pupates in earth.
Purple-bordered Gold (Purple and Gold) Golden - bordered Purple)	Muricata (aureolaria), very varied, Northern forms occasionally almost entirely purple.												Mosses of Norfolk, Hants and Westmoreland, in England; Galway, Kerry, and Mayo, in Ireland.	Withered and dry leaves of grasses, plantain, and knot-grass; cocoon on surface of ground: if forced a few emerge same year.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS. RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Purple Clay	Brunnea, varietal.	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Usually woods, well distributed.	Bramble, sawlow, and low plants; after in spring birch saplings, buds and leaves; pupates in earth.
Purple Cloud	Polyodon (perspicillaris).	p	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	lp	p	p	p	Very rare immigrant.	Saint John's-wort; pupates in earth; does not breed wild in England.
Purple Marbled	Ostrina: ab Carthami, yellow ground.						io	i	lp	io				Very rare immigrant.	In shoots of thistle; pupates amongst leaves of food-plant; does not breed wild in Britain.
Purple Shades	Illustris; (not shewn by "South").	i	i	i	i	i	pl	io	i	i	i	i	i	Rare, Wiltshire, Wales, and Ireland; singly.	Monkshead; cocoon on, or near, food-plant; (Confidential history shewn).
Purple Thorn	Tetralunaria (illustraria); var <i>Æstiva</i> lighter coloured second brood.	p	p	p	pl	io	i	pl	io	lp	p	p	p	Southern England, otherwise rare and local.	Sycamore, birch, beech, ash, etc.; pupates in folded leaf; in con. may emerge same year if forced.
Puss	Vinula, markings vary.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	p	p	Widely distributed.	Sallows, willows, poplars, and aspen; pupates on bark forming cocoon of chips; very seldom remains in pupa until second year.
Rannoch Brindled Beauty (Scotch Brindled Beauty) (Rare Brindled Beauty)	Lappanaria: female wingless.	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Perthshire, marshy places near streams; moth rests on food-plants.	Heather, heath, and log-myrtle, in con. birch; pupates in earth; remains in pupa two or three years; very difficult to rear.
Rannoch Looper (Rannoch Geometer)	Brunneata (female, pinetaria of "Hübner") (sylvana, of "Curtis," referred to both male and female).	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Loch Rannoch, Perthshire; and Northwards in Scotland.	Whortleberry; pupates just beneath surface of earth; often in pupa three or four years.
Rannoch Sprawler	Nuteculosa.	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Aviemore, and Rannoch, Scotland.	Privet, poplars, larch, apple, etc., larva should be sleeved outdoors; pupates in earth; sometimes in pupa four years; very difficult to rear.
Red-belted Clearwing (Small Red-belted Clearwing)	Myoparformis.	i	i	i			i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Probably widely distributed in orchards and gardens.	Under bark of stems and branches of apple trees, and occasionally in pear; cocoon under bark.

Moths. English Names.	Scientific Names, Type and Varieties.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	General Remarks, Range, etc.	Food Plants and Rearing Hints.
Red Carpet	Munitata: var Hethlandica, ochreous ground, reddish band.	i	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	Widely distributed in mountainous coun- try.	Alpine lady's-mantle, chick- weed, groundsel, etc.; pu- pates in moss.
Red Chestnut	Rubricosa: var Rufa reddish, no trace grey; var Mucida, dark purplish, slaty grey suffused.	A	p	p	i	io	i	lp	p	p	p	p	p	Well distributed.	Dock and swallow; pupates in earth.
Reddish Buff (Dingy Rustic)	Caliginosa.	D	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Hampshire, Dorset, and Isle of Wight.	Low plants in damp meadows, possibly saw-wort but prefer- ence; cocoon on surface of ground.
Reddish Light Arches	Sublustris.	A	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Chalky coasts, but only common in Southern England.	Roots of grasses; pupates in earth.
Red-green Carpet (Parrot Carpet)	Siterata (psitticata), ground colour varies.			i	io	i	i	i	lp	i	i			Widely distributed in woodlands; except in Northern Scot- land.	Line, apple, ash, and birch; cocoon amongst leaves or moss; insects pair in autumn and only the female hiber- nates.
Red-headed Chestnut (Red-headed)	Erythrocephala: ab Glabra, marbled, with whitish-grey, red, and blackish-red.	A		i	io	i	i	i	p	p	i	i	i	Immigrant to South Coast, rare; at sal- low catkins, ivy flowers, and sugar. Well distributed, com- mon.	Various low plants; pupates in earth.
Red-line Quaker	Lota: ab Rufa, red tinted; ab Sufusa, blackish; ab Pallida, whitish-grey, distinct black reniform stigma, red sub- marginal line.	A	o	o	i	i	i	p	p	i	io	o	o		Willows, salallows, and oak, spins, top leaves of twigs together; pupates between leaves, or near surface of ground.
Red-necked Footman (Black Footman)	Rubricollis.	D & N	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	i	p	p	Large woods in South- ern half of England; occurs occasionally elsewhere.	Lichens on fir; hairy cocoon amongst lichens.
Red Sword Grass	Vetusta: var Brunnea, inner area red-brown, or blackish- brown.	A		i	io	i	i	lp	p	i	i			More plentiful in Scot- land and Ireland than in England and Wales.	Young leaves of oak, dock, and various meadow and marsh plants; earthy cocoon.
Red-tipped Clearwing (Willow Clearwing)	Formicaformis.	D	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	Recorded from many counties, Hants to Yorks inclusive.	In stems and under bark of osier and willow; pupates in stems or stumps.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL REMARKS RANGE, ETC.												FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	
Red Twin-spot Carpet <i>Pyrausta</i>	<i>Ferrugaria</i> , see <i>Index</i> (<i>ferrugaria</i> , of "Haworth"), <i>ab</i> <i>Spadicearia</i> , central band broken up; <i>ab</i> <i>Salicaria</i> , Scottish form, ochreous ground, streaked central band.	p	p	p	p	io	lp	io	i	lp	p	p	p	Hedge, and lady's, bedstraw, ground ivy, chickweed, etc.; pupates in slight web, on, or near food-plant: single brooded North imago June.
Red Underwing	<i>Nupta</i> : <i>ab</i> <i>Cerulescens</i> , blue hind wings.	o	o	o	o	i	i	lp	i	i	lo	o	o	Willows, salwos, and poplars; cocoon between leaves, or in crevice of bark.
Reed Leopard (Reed Moth)	<i>Castanea</i> (<i>arundinis</i> , male of some authors).	i	i	i	i	i	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	On lower part of stems of com- mon reed, causes reed stems to wither; pupates in reed at base: life circle two years, 21 months as larva.
Reed Tussock	<i>Cœnosia</i> .	i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Branched bur-reed, common reed, and marsh saw-grass, on the leaves; hairy cocoon.
Reed Wainscot (Reed Wainscot)	<i>Canina</i> , ground colour very varied and black forms have occurred.	o	o	o	o	i	i	i	pi	lo	o	o	o	In stems of bulrush and yellow- flag when young, and after- wards on great, and lesser, reed-mace; pupa head up- wards just below the emer- gence hole in stem of reed- mace.
Rest Harrow	<i>Ononaria</i> .	p	p	p	p	io	lp	pi	lo	i	p	p	p	Rest-harrow; cocoon on sur- face of earth amongst moss.
Riband Wave	<i>Aversata</i> : <i>ab</i> <i>Spoliata</i> , greyish white.	i	i	i	i	pi	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Withered and dry leaves of dandelion and wood-avens; pupates on surface of earth.
Ringed Carpet	<i>Cinctaria</i> , very varied.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Heath and birch; pupates in earth.
Rivulet	<i>Affinitata</i> : <i>ab</i> <i>Unicolorata</i> , smoky ground, band absent; <i>ab</i> <i>Turbaria</i> , basal two- thirds are whitish, instead of smoky-brown.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	lp	p	p	p	Seeds of red, and white, cam- pion; pupates in earth.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Do	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HITS.
Rosy Footman (Red Arches)	Minata, ground colour and markings vary.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Not common, but occurs as far North as Yorks.	Lichens of oak, beech, and larch; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Rosy Marbled	Venusula.	p	p	p	p	p	pi	io	i	p	p	p	p	Local and rare in forests of Essex and Sussex.	Yellow blossoms of cinquefoil; pupates at roots of short grass.
Rosy Marsh	Subrosca.	o	o	o	o	i	lp	i	o	o	o	o	o	Formerly Whittlesea and Yaxley; extinct.	<i>Bog-myrtle</i> .
Rosy Minor	Literosa (erraticula) (suffruncula) (latruncula), varied.	i	i	i	i	lp	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Coasts of Britain, but more local in Scotland than elsewhere.	Stems of glaucous-heath-sedge, cocks-foot and other grasses; stem turns white; pupates in stem.
Rosy Rustic	Micacea, varied.	o	o	o	o	i	i	lp	i	io	o	o	o	Coasts generally, less frequent inland.	Base and roots, mud-rush, dock, and plantain; pupates in earth.
Rosy Wave	Emutaria; ab Subroseata, rosy (not pinkish).	i	i	i	i	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	Marshes of Essex and Kentish coasts, also New Forest.	Sea-lavender, field bind-weed, etc., in con. knot-grass, chickweed, and bird's-foot trefoil; cocoon on surface of earth.
Round-winged Muslin	Senex, markings vary.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	pi	io	i	i	i	i	Fens of Eastern England, and marshes of Southern England and Wales.	Lichens. <i>Peltigera canina</i> , and mosses. <i>Hypnum sericeum</i> , and <i>Weissia serrata</i> ; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Royal Mantle	Cucullata (sinuata).	p	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	Local in Southern and Eastern England.	Flowers of hedge, and lady's bedstraw; cocoon on surface, of earth.
Ruby Tiger	Fuliginosa: var Borealis, almost black wings and body.	i	i	i	i	pi	io	i	i	i	i	i	i	Well distributed.	Dock, nettle, plantain, etc.; larva hibernates full fed and spins cocoon in May amongst herbage near ground, or on twigs of heather on moors; in con. three broods can be obtained by forcing.
Ruddy Carpet (Flame of "South," etc.)	Rubidata, vary slightly.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Southern half of England, and South Wales.	Hedge and lady's bedstraw; earthen cocoon.
Ruddy High-flyer (Marsh High-flyer)	Ruberata, varied.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	p	p	Local and uncommon; widely distributed.	In curled up leaves of saw and willow; earthen cocoon.
Rustic	Paraxaci (blanda), slightly varied; rarely melanic.	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Uncommon except in Southern and Eastern England.	Dock and various low plants; earthen cocoon.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL REMARKS. RANGE, ETC.												FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	
Rustic Shoulder-Knot	Basilinea, ground colour sometimes greyish suffused.	A												At first on grains of growing and harvested wheat, after hibernation grasses and various low plants; pupates in earth.
Rusty Wave (London Wave)	Herbariata.													Dry, or withered, plants; larva probably imported from Continent in tansy, etc.
Sallow	Fulvago (cerago) (icteritia): ab Flavescens, markings absent except dot: ab Aurantia, orange tinted, markings well defined: ab Imperfecta, orange-yellow, markings faint.													Catkins of willow, then low plants; in con. whitethorn; larva goes into cocoon in earth during May, but only turns to pupa a short time before insect emerges. Larvae are very puny and must have fresh food after leaving catkins.
Sallow Kitten	Furcula.													Sallow and willow; cocoon on branch, or trunk, simulating surroundings: very occasionally remains in pupa until second year.
Sand Dart	Ripæ, very varied: var Des-sili, rich reddish.													Salwort, sea-holly, hounds-tongue, sea-rocket, etc.; in con. sliced carrots; line bottom of cage with hard clay soil pressed tight, then cover with four or five inches of sand; larva goes down in September but only changes to pupa in June; dark Lan-cashire coast form, sea milk-wort; feeds at base and roots.
Sandy Carpet (Sandy Kivulet)	Flavofasciata (decolorata), vary in size, colour and markings.													In flowers of red, and white, campion; earthen cocoon, locally.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Scalloped Hook-tip (Hook-tip)	Lacertinaria (lacertula): var Scincula, very dark.	p	p	p	p	lo	i	pl	lo	i	p	p	p	Widely distributed from Yorks south- wards, local in Scot- land, well spread in Ireland. Generally distributed.	Birch; cocoon in partially rolled up leaf of food-plant; single brooded only North in June: larva by day is exposed on top of leaf.
Scalloped Oak	Elinguaria, varied: ab Trape- zaria, pale, outer marginal dots absent.	o	o	i	i	i	p	pi	io	o	o	o	o	Honeysuckle, whitethorn, blackthorn. etc.; cocoon on surface of earth.	
Scalloped Shell	Undulata, waved lines vary.	p	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	Not in Northern:— England, Scotland, and Wales; occurs in Ireland. Formerly local in Kent, but now possibly ex- tinct; one in Suffolk, 1904.	Sallow and whortleberry, spins tip of shoots together; very fragile earthen cocoon.
Scarce Black Arches (Scarce Arches)	Centonalis (arugula), very varied.	i	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	Blossoms of clovers, and bird's-foot-trefoil; cocoon amongst food-plant.	
Scarce Blackneck (New Blackneck)	Cracca: var Plumbea, darker, bluish-grey mixed with cho- colate, hind wings brownish grey.	o	o	o	i	i	lp	i	io	o	o	o	o	Coasts of Devon and Cornwall, very local.	Wood-vetch; cocoon on sur- face of earth.
Scarce Bordered Straw (Rare Bordered Sallow)	Armigera, vary in ground colour and markings.			i	io	i	i	lp	i	i	i			Very rare immigrant and doubtful if breeds wild in Britain.	Wild mignonette, tomato, fruit, etc.; pupates in earth.
Scarce Burnished Brass	Chryson (orichalcea), spot some times golden-green.	i	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	Cams, Norfolk, and Suffolk; also oddly in Southern Counties.	Hemp-agrimony; cocoon on underside of leaf.
Scarce Chocolate-tip	Anachoreta, slight variation in ground colour.	p	p	p	p	lo	i	pl	io	i	p	p	p	Larva is found rarely on Kent and Sussex coast.	Poplar and sallow; cocoon be- tween leaves spun together; in con. Imago Sept.-Oct.
Scarce Dagger	Auricoma.	p	p	p	i	lo	i	lp	lo	i	p	p	p	Formerly in Kent and Sussex; apparently extinct.	Oak, bramble, whortleberry, birch, etc.; cocoon on un- derside of leaf on food-plant.
Scarce Footman	Complana, hind wings some- times yellowish.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Local in Southern half of England; occurs in Ireland.	On lichens of blackthorn and fir; cocoon amongst food- plant.
Scarce Forester	Globularia, golden sheen on some specimens.	i	i	i	i	i	pl	io	i	i	i	i	i	Sussex and Kent.	Leaves of black knap-weed; cocoon at base of food-plant.
Scarce Hook-tip	Harpagula (sicula).	p	p	p	p	lo	i	lp	p	p	p	p	p	Rare, near Bristol.	Small leaved lime only; co- coon between leaves of food- plant.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Scarce Marbled (Grey Marbled) ("South" vol. 2, page 56)	Paula.						i							Isle of Wight and South Coast only; three specimens recorded.	Cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium</i>) in the stems; pupates amongst roots.
Scarce Merville du Jour (Scarce Marvel du Jour)	Orion (or alpium, of "Osbeck," 1778; "South," vol. 1, page 190); var <i>Runica</i> , only slightly black spotted. <i>Carmelita</i> .	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Woods of Sussex, Hants, Devon, Cornwall, Essex, and Suffolk.	Oak; pupates in earth but cocoon is made of gnawed bark, or rotten wood.
Scarce Prominent		p	p	p	pi	io	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Kent, Sussex, Hants, and Berks; local in Scotland.	Birch; pupates in earth; sometimes in pupa until second year.
Scarce Pug	<i>Extensaria</i> .	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	Norfolk Coast and possibly extends along the seaside as it occurs in Yorks.	Sea wormwood, in -con. old-man; earthen cocoon; often several larvæ on one plant.
Scarce Silver Lines (Scarce Green Silver Lines)	<i>Bicolorana</i> (<i>quercana</i>) (<i>prasina</i>).	i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Eastern and Southern counties of England, scarce in West and Midlands, unknown North.	Oak and birch; golden boat shaped cocoon on underside of leaf.
Scarce Silver Y (Northern Silver Y)	<i>Interrogationis</i> : ab <i>Rosea</i> , rose tinted.	i	i	i	i	i	pi	i	io	i	i	i	i	On moorlands; but not in Southern half of England or Wales, occurs in Ireland; frequently rests on birch stumps.	Heather; silken cocoon on food-plant; larvæ often ichneumonated.
Scarce Tissue	<i>Certata</i> .	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	p	p	p	p	p	Not northwards of Yorks; most frequent in Eastern Counties.	Barberry and holly-leaved barberry; earthen cocoon.
Scarce Umber	<i>Aurantaria</i> , slightly varied; female almost wingless.	o	o	o	i	i	i	p	p	p	i	io	o	Well spread in England; local in the other Countries.	Birch, oak, hornbeam, white-thorn, etc.; pupates on, or in, earth.
Scarce Vapourer	<i>Gonostigma</i> ; female wingless and never wanders laying eggs on old cocoon.	i	i	i	i	lp	io	lp	io	i	i	i	i	East Anglia, Salop, Worcester, Devon and Yorks.	Rose, sallow, bramble, hazel, oak, etc.; hairy cocoon amongst leaves, or in crevice.
Scarlet Tiger	<i>Dominula</i> : var <i>Rossica</i> , yellow hind wings: var <i>Bithynica</i> , spots on fore wings yellow; sometimes hind wings and body almost black, approaching var <i>Per-sona</i> .	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Marshey ground in Southern England and parts of Mid-eastern Counties.	Stinging-nettle, bramble, blackthorn, and various low plants; cocoon amongst leaves on ground.

Moths, English Names.	Scientific Names, Type and Varieties.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	General Remarks, Range, etc.	Food-plants and Rearing Hints.
Scorched Carpet	Adustata, varied.	p	p	p	i	io	i	pi	io	i	p	p	p	Common South less so Northern England ; local in Wales, Scot- land, and Ireland.	Spindle-tree ; earthen cocoon ; single brooded North imago June.
Scorched Wing (Scorched Underwing)	Dolabraria.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	i	p	p	Southern England to Yorks, also in Wales, and Ireland.	Oak and birch ; cocoon under moss on tree trunks.
Scotch Annulet	Myrtillata (operaria) typical fuscous grey, form : var Obscuraria (obfuscata) ashy grey.	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Scotland, including some of the Western Islands.	Vetch, needle-whin, dyers- greenweed, salad-burnet, rock-rose, etc. ; earthen cocoon.
Scotch (or Mountain) Burnet	Exulans (subochracea) (vana- dis), pink colouration varies in density.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Aberdeenshire only, Braemar mountains.	Mossy-cyphel, moss-campion, dutch-clover, bird's-foot- trefoil, etc. ; cocoon on stem of low plant.
September Thorn	Erosaria, somewhat varied.	o	o	o	o	i	i	i	pi	io	o	o	o	Southern England and Wales ; gets rarer to Southern Scotland.	Oak, birch, etc. ; pupates in flimsy web in fork of branch.
Seraphim	Halterata (hexapterata) : ab Zonata, ochreous tinted, basal bands and outer mar- gin blackish, cross lines absent from central area.	p	p	p	p	pi	is	i	p	p	p	p	p	South, West, Midlands, and Northern Eng- land ; South Wales, Northern half of Scotland, rare in Ireland.	Aspen, poplar, and willow ; earthen cocoon.
Setaceous Hebrew Character	C-nigrum, spring insects larger than autumn.	i	i	i	lp	io	i	tp	pi	io	i	i	i	Common almost every- where.	Dock, plantain, chickweed, etc. ; pupates in earth : single brooded North imago June-July.
Shaded Broad-bar (Small Mallow)	Limitata (mensuraria), colour varies.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	Generally distributed.	Grasses, clovers, etc. ; earthen cocoon.
Shaded Pug (Speckled Pug)	Scabiosata (piperata) (subum- brata).	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Southern half of Eng- land and Wales, commonest on the coasts ; also Nor- thern England into Scotland, East Coast of Ireland.	Petals of field-scabious, rough hawk-bit, hawks-beard, etc. ; earthen cocoon.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Shark (Common Shark)	Unbratica, ground colour and markings vary.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Commonest South, but spreads to the Ork- neys.	Flowers and leaves of sow- thistle and mouse-ear hawk- weed; pupates in earth.
Sharp-angled Carpet (White Stripe)	Unangulata (amniculata), somewhat varied.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	More frequent South than Northern Eng- land and Wales; local in Ireland.	Chickweed; cocoon on, or in, earth.
Sharp-angled Peacock (Scarce Peacock)	Alternata.	p	p	p	p	io	lp	io	i	i	p	p	p	Southern and Eastern Counties also West- moreland in Eng- land; Glamorgan in Wales.	Sallow; pupates in earth.
Shears (Grey Shears)	Dentina, varied.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Well distributed.	Knot-grass, dandelion, and low plants; pupates in earth.
Shore Wainscot	Littoralis.	i	i	i	i	lp	ph	io	i	i	i	i	i	Coast sandhills, widely distributed.	Marram, mat-grass and baltic sea-reed, in con. sedges; pupates at roots of food-plant which should be in sand.
Short-cloaked	Cucullatella, ab Fuliginalis, smoky-bluish, base and ob- scure central line darker.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Common in Southern half of England; scarcer elsewhere.	Blackthorn and plum, larva hibernates in August com- mencing to feed again in May; cocoon on stem or twig of food-plant.
Shoulder Stripe (Shoulder Stripe Carpet)	Badiata, varied.	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Common, except in Northern Scotland.	Wild-rose; earthen cocoon.
Shoulder-striped Wainscot	Comma, vary in colour and markings.	i	i	i	lp	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	i	Well distributed; ex- cept in Northern half of Scotland, where it is rare.	Cocks-foot grass, sorrel, and various grasses, on the leaves or blades, larva is very ravenous; pupa, which is easily broken, close to food- plant roots, in silken cocoon.
Shuttle-shaped Dart	Puta, varied.	i	i	i	i	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	Marshy ground, com- monest in Southern England; rare else- where.	Dandelion, lettuce, knot-grass, etc.; in con. put sand in large pot and lay lettuce leaves and slices from root end of carrot on top, larvae feed continuously, some to January, others until May; pupates in sand.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Silky Wainscot	<i>Maritima</i> (ulvæ) : var <i>Bipunctata</i> , stigmata black and conspicuous: var <i>Wisnariensis</i> , full length central black streak: var <i>Nigrostriata</i> , finely streaked with black: var <i>Nigrocostata</i> , front margin broadly black.	A	i	i	i	p	pl	lo	lol	i	i	i	i	Norfolk, Cambs, and Essex, in thick reed beds.	Hides in stems of reeds by day, feeds at night on larvæ and pupæ of other reed insects, also on leaves of common reed, in fact will eat almost anything; pupates in hollow reed stem: Cannibal.
Silky Wave	<i>Holosericata</i> (<i>dilutaria</i> of "Hübner" ?).	i	i	i	i	i	p	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Rare, Gloster, Dorset, Berks, Bucks, and Norfolk.	Rock-rose; in con. withered leaves of knot-grass and dandelion; cocoon on surface of earth.
Silver Barred	<i>Argentula</i> (<i>olivana</i>) (<i>bankiana</i>), varied.	D	p	p	p	p	io	i	lp	p	p	p	p	Fens of Cambs, and bogs of Killarney.	Smooth stalked meadow-grass, reed meadow, and other grasses; cocoon on surface of ground.
Silver Cloud	<i>Conspicillaris</i> , varied: ab <i>Melaleuca</i> , inner marginal area whitish.	A	p	p	p	pl	io	i	p	p	p	p	p	Very rare, Kent, Surrey, Suffolk, Gloster, Somerset, Worcester, Hereford and South Wales.	Bird's-foot-trefoil, chiefly on the flowers; pupates in ground in a small easily broken earthen cocoon.
Silver-ground Carpet	<i>Montanata</i> varied: ab <i>Shetlandica</i> , suffused ochreous-brown ground, central band grey-brown: occasionally central band absent.	A	i	i	i	lp	i	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Common.	Primrose, etc.; earthen cocoon.
Silver Hook	<i>Uncula</i> (<i>unca</i>) (<i>uncana</i>), vary slightly.	D	p	p	p	p	pl	io	i	p	p	p	p	Local in fens, marshes, and bogs.	Sedge and coarse grasses; pupates in slight web amongst grass or moss.
Silver-striped Hawk (Vine Hawk)	<i>Celerio</i> .	p	p	p	p	p	p	lo	i	i	lp	p	p	Rare, probably an immigrant to Britain.	Lady's-bedstraw and grape-vine; pupates in earth: insect sometimes emerges in September or October.
Silver Y	<i>Gamma</i> , varied.	D & N	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Common; insect is on the wing until October.	Stinging-nettle and various low plants; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant.
Silvery Arches	<i>Tincta</i> , ground colour varies.	A	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Local in woods, but of wide distribution.	Honeysuckle and birch; pupates in earth.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Single Dotted Wave	Dimidiata (scutulata), some- what varied.	1	1	1	1	1	pi	lo	1	1	1	1	1	Common, and well dis- tributed.	Beaked-parsley, burnet-saxi- frage, and various dead or withered leaves, in con- siderable quantities; also withered dandelion leaves; cocoon amongst rubbish on surface of ground.
Six-belted Clearwing	Ichneumoniformis.	1	1	1	1	1	lp	1	lo	1	1	1	1	Chalk cliffs and pits, also rough hillsides; flies over trefoils in early evening.	On roots of setwort, bird's- foot-trefoil, and kidney- vetch, pupates on roots of food-plant
Six-spot Burnet	Filipendulæ: ab Cytisi, spots united forming three blotches: ab Ramburi, same as Cytisi but spots dull scarlet: ab Conjuncta, all spots form large blotch: ab Aurantia, orange markings instead of crimson: ab Flava, or Ceri- nus, as before but yellow: ab Chrysanthemi, spots and hind wings, dark brown. ab Hippocrepidis (or tutti), sixth (also generally third) spot divided by nervule, hind wings have broadish border ("South" expresses opinion latter is a hybrid); true pairings of hippocrepidis occur.	1	1	1	1	1	lp	pi	lo	1	1	1	1	Common on chalk downs, and rough hills, inland; cliffs and sand hills on the coast.	Bird's-foot-trefoil; cocoon on stem of grass or other plant, very easily seen.
Do.		1	1	1	1	pi	lo	1	1	1	1	1	1	In meadows, range not yet ascertained, but probably extensive; Yorks, Hunts, Sur- rey, etc.: imago occurs less commonly in July.	Do. do.
Six-striped Rustic	Umbrosa.	1	1	1	1	1	1	pl	lo	1	1	1	1	Well spread, except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Dock, plantain, etc.; pupates in earth.
Slender Brindle (Slender Clouded Brindle)	Scolopacina, varied.	1	1	1	1	1	1	pl	lo	1	1	1	1	Very local in woods of England.	Leaves and lower parts of stems of couch-grass, and other coarse grasses, also wood-rushes; pupates in earth.
Slender Pug	Tenuiata: var Cineræ, large Moray form, grey.	o	o	1	1	p	1	lo	o	o	o	o	o	Fens and marshes.	Sallow catkins; earthen co- coon at roots of grass or mosses

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Slender Scotch Burnet (Scotch Burnet of "W. E. Kirby")	<i>Achillea</i> ("South" vol. 2, page 335, plate 1).	D	i	i	i	lp	i	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Oban, Argyllshire, in Scotland.	Sainfoin, etc.; cocoon on stem of low plant. Abroad eats <i>Astragalus glycyphollos</i> , and <i>Coronilla varia</i>
Slender-striped Rufous (Slender - striped Carpet)	<i>Lapidata</i> ("South" vol. 2, page 255, plate 102.)		o	i	i	i	i	p	p	i	lo	o	o	Rough hilly pastures of Scotland; Antrim, Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, and Lime- rick in Ireland; quickly damaged and females scarce.	In con. traveller's-joy; earthen cocoon.
Sloe Carpet	<i>Pictaria</i> .		p	p	lo	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Hants, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Berks, and Suffolk.	Blackthorn; earthen cocoon.
Small Angle Shades	<i>Lucipara</i> , pinkish tinted forms occur.	A	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	i	p	p	Well spread, but com- monest South.	Bracken and ferns (destructive to latter and feeds at night); very brittle earthen cocoon; sometimes imago in Septem- ber.
Small Argent and Sable	<i>Tristata</i> , varied: Northern specimens often grey-brown ground; occasionally mark- ings black.	D	p	p	p	pl	lo	i	i	i	p	p	p	Western England, also in Scotland and Ire- land; on moors and heaths.	Heath-bedstraw and hedge- bedstraw; cocoon on sur- face of earth; sometimes imago in autumn.
Small Autumnal Carpet (Autumnal)	<i>Filigrammaria</i> , varied: some- times referred to as var of Autumnal Moth, autumnata.		o	i	i	i	p	p	i	i	o	o	o	Not found in Southern or Eastern England, otherwise widely dis- tributed on moors.	Heather and whitethorn; earthen cocoon.
Small Black Arches	<i>Strigula</i> , slightly varied.		i	i	i	lp	p	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Southern and Eastern Counties of England; local.	Oak; cocoon on twigs of food- plant.
Small Blood-vein	<i>Imitaria</i> , ground colour and line varies.		i	i	i	i	i	p	lo	i	i	i	i	Commonest South. rarer North; not in Scotland.	Sorrel, privet, etc.; cocoon on food-plant.
Small Brindled Beauty (Lesser Brindled Beauty)	<i>Hispidaria</i> , varied: female wingless.		p	i	lo	i	lp	p	p	p	p	p	p	Local, but widely dis- tributed throughout England where old oaks are plentiful.	Oak and whitethorn; pupates very deeply in ground near roots of trees: larva do best if given a concrete floor to pupate on (or very hardly pressed down clay founda- tion), with lighter soil above.

MOTH'S. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Small Chocolate-tip	<i>Pigra</i> (reclusa) (anastomosis), ground colour varies.	p	p	p	p	io	lp	io	lp	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed in fens, bogs, and marshes.	Dwarf-silky and other willows, also poplars and willows; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant: single brooded only in Scotland; insect rarely taken but larvae are often found.
Small Clouded Brindle (Uniform Rustic)	Unanimitis, varied.	A	i	i	lp	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Widely distributed, but local, in damp marshy places.	Ribbon and other grasses; earthen cocoon or under bark of willow in damp places.
Small Dark Yellow Underwing (Dark Yellow Underwing)	<i>Cordigera</i> : var <i>Æthiops</i> or <i>Sufusa</i> , suffused with black, darkest at base: var <i>Varie-</i> <i>gata</i> , ashy cross band be- tween central area.	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Flies in sunshine on Scottish mountains only.	Red bearberry, in con. straw- berry-tree; cocoon in moss.
Small Dotted Buff (Dotted Buff)	<i>Arcuosa</i> (minima, female): var <i>Morrissii</i> , whiter.	i	i	i	i	lp	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	Widely distributed.	In stems of tussock-grass; pu- pates in stems.
Small Dusty Wave (Dusky Cream Wave)	<i>Virgularia</i> (incanaria), varied.	i	i	i	pi	io	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	More or less common in England and Wales, local in Scotland; not in Ireland.	Withered dandelion leaves: cocoon on surface of earth; single brooded North imago June.
Small Eggar	<i>Lanestrus</i> .	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Generally distributed South, local North.	Blackthorn, whitethorn, and elm, larvae in colonies in web until nearly full grown; very hard cocoon on the ground; sometimes in pupa two to seven years.
Small Elephant Hawk	<i>Porcellus</i> .	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	lp	p	p	p	Widely distributed; except in Northern Scotland.	Lady's, and hedge, bedstraw; network cocoon mixed with food-plant on surface of earth.
Small Emerald (Dartford Emerald)	<i>Vernaria</i> (lucidata).	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Ranges to Worcester, from Southern and Eastern England.	Traveller's - joy; pupates amongst leaves: the eggs of this have a scented odour.
Small Engrailed ("South" includes under Engrailed)	<i>Crepuscularia</i> (biundularia), varied: ab <i>Nigra</i> , black with white subterminal.	p	p	i	io	i	i	pi	iol	lp	p	p	p	Widely spread.	Birch and larch; pupates in earth: single brooded North imago April-May.
Small Fan-foot (Lesser Fan-foot)	<i>Grisealis</i> (nemoralis).	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	lp	p	p	Range extends South- wards from Edin- burgh.	Oak; narrow cocoon amongst dead leaves, etc.
Small Fan-footed Wave (Fan-footed Wave)	<i>Bisetata</i> : ab <i>Fimbriolata</i> , broad outer border on all wings, divided by whitish waved line.	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Common; except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Withered and rotten dandelion leaves; cocoon on surface of earth.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Small Grass Emerald	Viridata: ab Mathewi, all wings orange dusted.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	i	p	p	p	Heaths and mosses; very local in Hants, Dorset, Devon, Nor- folk, Westmoreland, and Cumberland.	Bramble, whitethorn, and heather; pupa suspended by very flimsy threads amongst food-plant.
Small Lappet	Illicifolia.	p	p	p	pl	lo	i	i	i	lp	p	p	p	Scarce, Staffs, North Devon, and near Sheffield.	Sallow and whortleberry; co- coon on leaves of food-plant.
Small Marbled	Parva.	p	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	i	lp	p	Immigrant, very rare.	Flowers of Inula montana (continental life history); doubtful if breeds in Britain.
Small Mottled Willow	Exigua.					lo	i	i	lp	lo	i	pl		Life history shown pro- duced by May im- migrants in 1906, be- fore and since very rare.	Rest-harrow, in con. knot- grass; pupates in earth.
Small Phoenix	Siliceata: ab Insulata, whitish lines divide band into three or four parts.	p	p	p	p	lo	lp	lo	i	lp	p	p	p	Widely distributed in Woods.	Codlins and cream (large wil- low herb), and enchanters nightshade; pupates in very thin web amongst food- plant: single brooded North imago June.
Small Purple Barred	Viridaria: var Aenea, purplish bands: var Fusca, uniform dingy brown tint.	p	p	p	p	pl	lo	i	i	lp	p	p	p	Well spread: except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Milkwort; cocoon of gnawed leaves and stems of food- plant.
Small Quaker	Pulverulenta (cruda), var Nana, pale grey.	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Common; local in Ire- land; not found in extreme Northern Scotland.	Oak; cocoon in earth.
Small Ranunculus	Chrysozona (dysodea), slightly varied.	p	p	p	p	p	pio	i	lp	p	p	p	p	South-eastern quarter of England.	Flowers and buds of least wild lettuce, garden lettuce, and sleepwort; pupates just below earth's surface.
Small Rivulet	Alchemillata, very little varia- tion.	p	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	Widely distributed; except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Seed capsules of red hem- nettle; earthen cocoon.
Small Rufous'- Wainscot	Rufa, very varied.	i	i	i	i	i	lp	i	lo	i	i	i	i	Fens and marshes lo- cally in the British Isles.	In lower part of stems of shining fruited jointed-rush, feeds in several stems after hibernation turning them yellow and withered; pu- pates low down in the stem of food-plant.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Small Scallop	Emarginata.	i	i	i	i	i	pl	lo	i	i	i	i	i	Rare North, commoner South.	Withered leaves of field-bind-weed and bedstraw; cocoon amongst rubbish on surface of ground.
Small Seraphim	Sexalisata (sexalata), somewhat varied.	p	p	p	p	p	lo	i	i	i	p	p	p	Local in England, Wales, and Ireland.	Sallow, willow, etc.; cocoon amongst fallen leaves.
Small Square Spot	Rubi (bella), somewhat varied, first brood larger than second.	i	i	i	i	p	lo	i	pi	io	i	i	i	Common almost everywhere.	Dandelion, grass, dock, etc.; pupates in earth; single brooded North imago July.
Small Wainscot	Fulva, very varied and many named forms.	o	o	o	o	i	i	lp	io	o	o	o	o	Fens and marshes, generally distributed.	Inside lower white part of flower stem of sedges; only slight blackish colour, masked by bottom of leaves; denotes presence of larva; pupates in stem of food-plant or wanders into other plants to do so.
Small Waved Umber	Vitalbata, markings vary.	p	p	p	p	pi	io	i	pi	ol	i	p	p	Southern half of England, also in Lancs.	Traveller's-joy; cocoon in earth.
Small White Wave	Candidata, waved lines vary.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	In woods; common South, less so North.	Hornbeam, birch, etc.; earthen cocoon; sometimes second generation imago August-September.
Small Yellow Under-wing	Tenebrata (arbuti), varied.	p	p	p	p	pi	lo	i	p	p	p	p	p	Most frequent South, but ranges to Durham, local in Ireland, recorded from Scotland.	Blossoms and seeds of mouse-ear chickweed; pupates on surface of ground.
Small Yellow Wave (Yellow Wave)	Luteata, waved lines vary.	p	p	p	p	pi	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Widely distributed in England and Wales, rare Clydesdale and Perthshire in Scotland.	Maple (South), alder (North); earthen cocoon.
Smoky Wainscot	Impura: var Punctina, reddish fore wings, with sometimes row of black dots on outer margin.	i	i	i	i	i	p	pi	io	i	i	i	i	Common; except in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.	Sedge, common reed, hairy and field wood-rush, etc., on the leaves; pupates in the ground.
Smoky Wave	Fumata.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Moors and mosses; except on Eastern side of England.	Whortleberry, sallow, and heather; earthen cocoon.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.											FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	
Snout (Large Snout)	Proscoidalis, ground colour white dots and markings, vary.	o	o	o	i	i	pi	io	o	o	o	o	Stinging nettle; silken cocoon amongst leaves: double brooded in hot years.
Southern Wainscot (Streaked Wainscot)	Straminea: var Rufolinea, fore wings reddish-ochreous, rays whitish, reddish shade under median nervure: var Nigro- striata, fore wings thickly dusted with black.	i	i	i	i	i	pi	i	io	i	i	i	Leaves of common reed and coarse grasses growing to- gether in damp places; favours large reed beds and dykes rather than the more open fen: cocoon amongst the leaves, or in hollow reed stem, but sometimes in moss. Lichens of oak and birch: pupates amongst lichens.
Speckled Beauty	Angularia (viduaria).	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Formerly Brighton and Lyndhurst, moth used to rest by day amongst oak branches very high up, pos- sibly extinct.
Speckled Footman	Cribrum (cribraria), very varied.	i	i	i	i	i	pi	io	i	i	i	i	Very local on heaths in Hants and Dorset.
Speckled Yellow (Speckled Wood) (includes Pinion- spotted Yellow)	Maculata (macularia), varied. ab Quadrimaculata, front mar- gin only, spotted.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	Lichens on heather, in con- dandelion, lettuce, grass, and groundsel mixed: cocoon amongst tufts of grass.
Spectacle (Light Spectacle)	Triparitica (urticea) (triphasia, of "Linnaeus"), slightly varied.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	Dead-nettle, wood-sage, hedge- wound-wort, wood-betony, and other low plants; eat then cocoon.
Spinach	Associata (dotata) (spinachiatia).	o	o	o	i	i	p	i	io	o	o	o	Stinging-nettle; pupates in slight web amongst litter on ground.
Spotted Clover (Rare Marbled Clover)	Scutosa, very rare.	p	p	p	p	p	i	i	i	i	i	p	Current leaves; pupates on surface of earth; larva on underside of leaf by day.
Spotted Sulphur	Trabealis (sulphuralis), varied.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	p	p	p	p	Field wormwood; pupates in earth: double brooded on the Continent imago June, and August.
Sprawler	Sphinx (cassinea).	o	o	o	i	i	i	i	p	p	i	io	Field bind-weed; tough co- coon on surface of ground: sometimes imago in August- September. Blackthorn, elm, and oak; pu- pates very deeply in earth: difficult to rear. Cannibal.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Spring Usher	Leucophaea, very varied: ab Marmoraria, base and outer margin blackish, ab Meru- laria, black: female wingless.	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Common in England, spreads through Southern half of Scotland, local in Wales, doubtful if found in Ireland. Rare immigrant to Southern and East- ern England.	Oak; cocoon on surface of earth.
Spurge Hawk	Euphorbia	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Local in woods of Southern half of England, Wales, and Ireland.	Cypress-spurge and sea-spurge; pupates in earth: imagines and larvæ have been found.
Square Spot	Consonaria, varied: in West Kent a smoky-black form occurs, the only light mark- ings being a short streak centre of fore wings; and two lines through all wings. Obelisca, varied.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Rocky or hilly coasts: uncommon, but widely spread. Abundant almost everywhere.	Oak and beech: pupate under moss, and at root of tree.
Square-spot Dart	A	i	i	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	Rocky or hilly coasts: uncommon, but widely spread. Abundant almost everywhere.	Rock-rose and bedstraw; pu- pates in sand.
Square-spot Rustic	A	i	i	i	i	r	r	p	io	i	i	i	i	Grass: pupates in earth.	Grass: pupates in earth.
Square-spotted Clay	Stigmatica (rhomboiden), ground colour varies.	i	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	Southern half of Eng- land, not common; oddly elsewhere. East Anglia, thence through Southern Counties to Devon; scarce in North Lancs.	Dock, chickweed, sallow, primrose, and various plants: pupates in earth.
Star-wort	Asteris.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Flowers and leaves of, golden- rod, and sea star-wort; earthen cocoon.	Flowers and leaves of, golden- rod, and sea star-wort; earthen cocoon.
Stout Dart	Obscura (ravidia) ground colour and markings vary slightly.	i	i	i	i	lp	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	Southern and Eastern England; oddly else- where.	Hides at roots of thistle and dandelion, eats large leaves of latter: pupates in earth.
Stranger	Peregrina.	o	o	o	o	o	i	lp	i	io	o	o	o	Rare immigrant: Freshwater, Isle of Wight.	Goosefoots and salt-wort: pupates on surface of earth: (Continental life history shown).
Straw Belle	Gilvaria, slightly varied.	i	i	i	i	i	ip	io	i	i	i	i	i	Local in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Devon, Suf- folk, Ches', oddly elsewhere in Eng- land; scarce in Ire- land.	Yarrow, wild carrot, etc.; pupates in flimsy web amongst food-plant.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Straw Dot	Seiricalis, ground colour and markings vary.	l	l	l	l	lp	pl	io	l	l	l	l	l	Commonest South, scarce thence into Scotland; common in Ireland. Widely distributed; except in extreme Northern Scotland. Well spread where food-plant is common.	Wood false brome-grass, in con. reed canary-grass or ribbon grass; pupa attached by tail and silken girdle. Grasses; pupates in earth.
Straw Underwing	Matura (cytherea), slightly varied.	l	l	l	l	p	p	l	lo	l	l	l	l		
Streak	Spartiatea, slightly varied.	o	o	l	l	l	l	p	p	l	io	o	o	Well spread where food-plant is common.	Broom; pupates in earth.
Streamer	Nigrofasciaria (derivata), ground colour varies.	p	p	p	l	lo	l	l	p	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed; except in Ireland, where it is local.	Rose and honeysuckle; pupates in earth.
Striped Hawk	Livornica (lineata).	p	p	p	p	pl	lo	l	l	p	p	p	p	Rare immigrant to England, Wales, and Ireland.	Outdoor grape-vine, fuchsia, and dock; pupates in earth; sometimes imago August-September.
Striped Lychnis (Lychnis Shark)	Lychnitis.	p	p	p	p	p	l	lo	l	l	p	p	p	Local in Hants, Surrey, Sussex, Oxford, Gloster, Norfolk, and Suffolk.	Flowers and seed-pods of dark, and white, mullein; cocoon on surface of ground.
Striped Twin-spot Carpet	Salicata: ab Unicolorata, dark suffused: intermediate forms occur.	r	r	r	r	p	pl	lo	l	lr	r	r	r	Scotland and Northern England, North Wales, local in Ireland; also in Devon.	Bedstraws, in con. woodruff; larva makes cocoon amongst spun up leaves in September, but only changes to pupa in May.
Striped Wainscot	Impudens (pudorina), somewhat varied.	l	l	l	l	lp	pl	lo	l	l	l	l	l	Bogs, fens, and marshes, of England, Wales, and Ireland.	Leaves of common reed; pupates in the ground.
Sub-angled Wave (Streaked Wave)	Strigilaria (prataria), ground and markings vary.	l	l	l	l	l	p	lo	l	l	l	l	l	Rare, Kent and Sussex coasts.	Traveller's-joy; earthen cocoon.
Suspected	Suspecta: ab Nigrescens, blackish red: ab Rufa, bright red, few lines, stigmata distinct: var Congener, fore wings pale red-dish-grey, with inner and outer marginal areas ochraceous: there are other named forms.	o	o	o	l	l	lp	p	lo	o	o	o	o	Moors and mosses, of England, Scotland, and Ireland; commonest in Yorkshire.	Birch; earthen cocoon.

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.												FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.	
		Jan.	Feb.	Mr.	Apl.	My.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	No.	Dec.		
Sussex Wainscot (not shewn by "South") (see Brown veined Wainscot for var arundineta)	Neurica, of "Hübner" (edeline stem) this is quite distinct from var arundineta (the neurica of most authors except "Hübner"), the insect is more slender than arundineta, is quite plain on the underside and has a white thoracic crest; in arundineta the reniform, and the lunules on hind wings shew on underside; larva of arundineta has a pinkish tinge on the back which Neurica "Hübner" has not: produces a melanic form var fusca. Tremula (dictæa), occasionally suffused brownish.	o	o	o	ol	i	lp	pi	io	o	o	o	o	In common reeds on the inner lining of the stems; larva departs from the stem it has fed in and enters an old reed stem, low down, for pupation, pupa is always head downwards and above exit hole.	
Swallow Prominent		p	p	p	p	lo	lp	io	i	i	p	p	p	Poplar, alder, and willow; earthen cocoon about an inch in ground: single brooded North imago June.	
Swallow-tailed (Moth)		i	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	Ivy, privet, etc.; cocoon on underside of twig, or leaf, suspended by silken threads.	
Sweet Gale	Usual British form is var Myrica, larger than the type Euphorbia which is much lighter: specimens from Mankrea and Lough Gill, Co. Sligo, approach var Montivago which is similar to Myrica but even larger: (the true Euphorbia does not occur in the British Isles). Exoleta, somewhat varied.	p	p	p	p	pi	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	Bog-myrtle, sallow, heather, etc.; cocoon on side of stone wall, etc.	
Sword Grass				i	io	i	i	i	p	i	i			Young leaves of oak, dock, and various plants; pupates on surface of ground.	
Sycamore (Sycamore Tussock)	Aceris: var Candelisequa (infuscata), brownish.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Sycamore, horse-chestnut, and oak; very tough silken cocoon in crevice of bark.	

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Tamarisk Pug ("South" does not shew English name)	Stevensata (ullinaria) (Angli- cata of "Herrich Schaeffer") "South," vol. 2, page 249, refers to this as possible var of Juniper Pug, sobrinata.	o	o	o	i	i	i	pi	to	o	o	o	o	Isle of Wight and Kent.	Tamarisk; earthen cocoon, or in web amongst stalks of food-plant.
Tawny-barred Angle	Liturata, varied: ab Nigroful- vata, sooty-brown ground.	p	p	p	p	p	pi	to	i	i	p	p	p	Widely spread; except in Northern Scot- land.	Larch and Scots-pine; pupates in earth; sometimes imago September.
Tawny Pinlon	Semibrunnea.	A												Worcester to Hunts, thence Southwards; local in South Wales, and Ireland.	Young leaves of ash and privet; earthen cocoon; larva very much like Clouded Drab; incerta, but is more greenish tinged, whereas incerta is whitish.
Tawny Shears (includes Pod Lover)	Carpophaga: var Ochracea. pale - ochreous - brown: Irish and Isle of Man var Capsophila, grey colour, no ochreous tint; there are many other forms.	p	p	p	p	p	i	to	p	i	i	p	p	Widely distributed, but apparently is very rare beyond the Scot- tish Southern coun- ties.	Flowers and seeds of bladder- campion, and sea-campion; pupates in earth: reputed double brooded in favour- able years.
Tawny Speckled Pug (Tawny Speck)	Subfulvata: ab Oxydata, darker.	p	p	p	p	p	p	i	to	i	i	p	p	Well spread in England and Wales, Southern two-thirds of Scot- land; East and South Coasts of Ire- land.	Yarrow; in con. tansy and flowers of chrysanthemum; earthen cocoon.
Tawny Wave	Rubiginata (rubricata), varied.	i	i	i	i	i	pi	to	i	i	i	i	i	Norfolk, Suffolk, Lancs., Durham, Kent, Sus- sex, and South Devon: flies just before sunset.	Trefoils and knot-grass; earthen cocoon; sometimes double brooded larvæ June- July, imagines early August.
Three Humped (Dark Prominent)	Phœbe (late tritophus trilophus or trilophal); (see Large Dark Prominent for Tritophus).	p	p	p	p	to	i	tp	to	i	p	p	p	Very rare; singly only- larva, Devon, Essex, Gloucester, and London; imago, Suffolk; and Renfrew, Scotland.	Odd larvæ reputed to have been beaten from aspen, poplar, alder, and hazel; co- coon in earth; (Continental life history shewn): aspen is the only food-plant on which a British larva was successfully reared and this was in Essex, 1842.

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Thrift Clearwing	<i>Muscaformis</i> (<i>philanthiformis</i>).	D	i	i	i	i	pi	io	i	i	i	i	i	Insect visits wild- thyme flowers on rocky coasts.	Roots of sea-pink; pupa en- cased with silk, at crown of food-plant.
Thyme Pug (Ribbed Pug) (Wild Thyme Pug)	<i>Distinctaria</i> (<i>constrictata</i>).	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Southern and Western England; Wales, Western Scotland, and Hebrides; Irish coasts.	Flowers of wild-thyme, in con. marjoram; earthen cocoon.
Tissue	Dubitata: ab <i>Cinereata</i> , small pale greyish form, cross lines fewer, rosy tint indistinct.				i	io	i	i	pi	i				Widely distributed in England, Wales, and Ireland; scarce in Southern Scotland.	Buckthorn, fastens leaves to- gether; earthen cocoon.
Toadflax Pug (Beautiful Pug)	<i>Linariata</i> , slightly varied.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	lp	p	p	p	Most frequent in Southern England, but extends North to Durham; occurs in Wales.	Seeds of yellow toad-flax, in con. flowers of snap-dragon; earthen cocoon: often in pupa two years
Transparent Burnet (Irish Burnet)	<i>Purpuralis</i> (<i>pilosellæ</i>) (<i>minos</i>): ab <i>Obscura</i> , spots and hind wings blackish suffused; ab <i>Lutescens</i> , yellow instead of crimson: ab <i>Interrupta</i> , widely apart red blotches: ab <i>Nubigena</i> , reddish suf- fused, smaller.	i	i	i	i	lp	io	i	i	i	i	i	i	Ireland, Clare, and Gal- way; also in Wales (Aber-och); Scot- land, Oban; Eng- land, Tintagel in Cornwall.	Trefails, vetch, wild-thyme, and burnet-saxifrage; co- coon on surface of ground.
Treble-bar (Slender Treble-bar)	<i>Plagiata</i> , varied, second brood smaller.	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	pi	io	i	i	i	Well spread on chalky hills, and sand hills.	Saint John's-wort; slight co- coon on surface of ground: single brooded North imago end of July.
Treble Brown Spot	<i>Trigeninata</i> , somewhat varied in markings.	i	i	i	i	pi	io	i	i	i	i	i	i	Local, Suffolk to Dor- set, inclusive; thence into Worcester.	Withered leaves of dandelion and low plants, in con. knot- grass; earthen cocoon.
Treble Lines	<i>Trigrammica</i> (<i>trilinea</i>), several named vars.	i	i	i	i	pi	io	i	i	i	i	i	i	Well spread, except in Scotland where it is very rare.	Leaves and stems of plantain; larva buries in earth to pu- pate.
Tree-lichen Beauty (Lichen Beauty)	Alga.							i						Manchester, two only in 1859, ? accident- ally imported.	Lichens on trees.

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Triangle	Asella (asellus) (cruciata) : ab Nigra, blackish-brown male : ab Flavescens, varying yel- lowish-brown to ochreous- yellow female. Ditrapezium, varied.	r	r	r	r	rp	pi	io	i	i	lr	r	r	Very local in Bucks, Essex, Sussex, and Devon. Hants, and Devon.	Oak and beech : larva makes a cocoon on twig, or leaf, in October, but only turns to pupa end of May.
Triple-spotted Clay	A	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	England, Southern Counties, and Nor- folk ; rare in the other Countries.	Birch and bramble, in con. also add dock, whitethorn, and sallow ; pupates in earth.
Triple-spotted Pug	Trisignaria (trisignata).	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	Lancs, Yorks, Derby, Lester, Warwick, Worster, Devon, Dorset, Surrey, and Sussex ; local in Scotland and Ireland.	Flowers and seeds of wild angelica and cow-parsnip ; earthen cocoon.
True Lover's Knot (Lover's Knot)	Strigula (porphyrea), varied ; large and bright forms occur on the Scottish moors.	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	Heaths and moors generally.	Heather and fine grasses ; pu- pates on surface of ground or under moss on boulders.
Turnip (Common Dart)	Segetum, very varied.	r	r	r	r	p	io	i	i	i	i	r	r	Common almost every- where.	Roots of, and inside, turnip, etc. ; pupates in earth : sometimes imago in autumn.
Twin-spot Carpet	Didymata : North moorlands ab Nigra, blackish : ab Ochroleucata, uniform grey- brown, with white sub-mar- ginal line. Munda : var Pallida, pale greyish : var Geminatus, extra spots above and below ordinary spots : var Immac- ulata, spots absent.	o	o	o	i	lp	i	io	c	o	o	o	o	Generally common.	Rough-chervil, wood-anemone, etc. ; earthen cocoon.
Twin-spotted Quaker		p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Woodlands of England and Wales ; Southern Scotland locally ; more frequent Nor- thern than Southern Ireland.	Oak and sallow ; cocoon in earth : Cannibal larva, pale brown body, red-brown head, both covered with tiny darker freckles, broad black stripe whitish edged on side, whitish line with thin black edging on back.
Twin-spotted Wainscot	Geminipuncta : var Nigricans, blackish : var Unipuncta, upper dot, tiny, or absent : var Obsoleta, both dots absent.	o	o	o	i	i	i	lp	io	o	o	o	o	Marshes of Cambs, Suff- olk, Essex, Sussex, Isle of Wight, Hants, Wilts, and Somerset.	Inside stems of common reed ; pupates low down inside stem in which last feeding, or enters an old reed, always head upwards, sometimes several in one reed.

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Uncertain (White-line Rustic)	Alsines, somewhat varied.	i	i	i	i	p	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Widely spread; most frequent in Southern and Eastern England.	Dock, sorrel, chickweed, plantain, etc.; earthen cocoon.
Union Rustic	Pabulatricula (connexa), sometimes brown tinted.	o	o	o	i	i	lp	i	io	o	o	o	o	Rare in woods of South Yorks; also Clyde, and Tay districts.	Ribbon-grass; pupates in earth.
V. (moth)	Wauaria (wauaria) (vauaria): ab Vau-nigraria, suffused with smoky; ab Fuscaria, blackish-brown suffused.	o	o	o	i	i	lp	i	io	o	o	o	o	Scarce in Ireland, otherwise common.	Currant and gooseberry, slight network cocoon on food-plant.
Valerian Pug	Valerianata (viminata), slightly varied.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Local in fens and marshes of England, Wales, and Ireland.	Flowers and seeds of great wild valerian (cats valerian); earthen cocoon.
Vapourer (Common Vapourer)	Antiqua (antiquus): Northern form darker: female wingless.	D	o	o	o	i	i	lp	io	io	io	o	o	Widely distributed; but least common in Ireland.	Lime, oak, willow, and various trees and shrubs; hairy cocoon in crevice, or sheltered place: single brooded only, but larvæ feed up very irregularly.
Varied Coronet (Shears)	Compta	p	p	p	p	pi	io	i	p	p	p	p	p	Two only in Ireland 1866.	Seeds of Dianthus (pinks); (Continental life history shewn).
Vestal (Belle)	Sacraria: ab Labda, stripe crimson: ab Artifasciaria, stripe blackish: ab Sanguinaria, ground colour pinkish.	D & N	i	i	i	pi	io	i	pi	io	i	i	i	Occasionally taken in the Isle of Wight, Southern England, Essex, and Lancs; also Perthshire in Scotland.	Heather and clover; cocoon between stems of food-plant: unknown if single brooded North but probably so if breeding at all, the Southern English climate is however too rigorous for this species in a general way.
Vine's Rustic (Ambiguous)	Ambigua, ground colour and markings vary in shade.	A	i	i	r	r	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Coasts of Kent, Sussex, and Cornwall.	Dock, groundsel, and low plants; pupates in earth: in con. imago end of year.
Viper's Bugloss (Marbled Shears)	Irregularis (echii).	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Norfolk and Suffolk.	Seed pods of Spanish-catchfly; in con. flowers and seeds of ragged robin; pupates in earth.

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V-Pug (Coronet Pug)	Coronata (v'ata).	p	p	p	io	i	lp	io	i	lp	p	p	p	Southern half of Eng- land and Wales, has occurred in Yorks ; also Roxburgh, Scot- land ; well spread in Ireland.	First brood on flowers of blackthorn and whitethorn, second brood on flowers of traveller's-joy, hemp-agri- mony, and blackberry ; earthen cocoon : single brooded only North imago June.
Water Betony (Betony Shark)	Scrophulariæ.	p	p	p	pl	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	North Kent, and the Eastern English Counties.	Knotted-figwort ; earthen co- coon.
Water Carpet	Sufumata ♂ ab Piceata, very dark ground : ab Porritul, very pale ground, central band and basal patch black.	p	p	p	i	io	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Local, but widely dis- tributed, except in extreme Northern Scotland ; frequent hedges where food- plants are plentiful.	Goose-grass and other bed- straws ; pupates amongst leaves of food-plant.
Water Ermine	Urticæ (papyrata), occasionally extra black spots.	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Marshes of Norfolk, Cambs, Kent, Sussex, Lanes, and Pem- broke.	Water-mint, water-dock, yel- low-flag, etc., by side of ditches and wet places ; hairy cocoon on ground.
Waved Black (Black Heath Moth)	Fuliginaria (carbonaria).	D	i	i	i	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	London district princi- pally, but one also in Gloucestershire.	Clumps of black fungus (mus- cedineæ) growing on rotten wood in damp cellars and buildings ; larva is sooty black, orange coloured raised dots which emit long hairs : probably escapes observation and may repay search in April or early May.
Waved Carpet	Festaceata (sylvata) : ab Good- wini, all wings powdered dusky-brown : ab Inter- media, between testacea and goodwini.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	p	p	p	p	Damp woods of Eng- land, Wales, and Ire- land.	Alder ; earthen cocoon.
Waved Umber	Abruptaria : ab Brunneata, strongly coloured female : ab Fuscata, sooty-brown, paler centre : ab Unicolor, all sooty-brown.	p	p	p	pl	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	More or less common in England and Wales.	Lilac and privet : very neat cocoon on stem of food-plant.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Weaver's Wave (Greening's Wave) (Capper's Acidalia) (Allied Wave)	Contiguitaria (burnata), vary considerably, especially in ground colour.	i	i	i	i	i	pi	io	i	i	i	i	i	North Wales only.	Heather and black-crowberry, in con. chickweed and knot-grass; earthen cocoon: not difficult to rear, or to continue breeding.
Webb's Wainscot (Iris Wainscot) (Bur-reed Wainscot)	Sparganii, vary very much in ground colour, dots also vary.	o	o	o	i	i	i	i	p	io	o	o	o	Kent, Suffolk, and South Devon, in England; Cork, in Ireland; very local.	Inside lower portions of leaves and stems of yellow-flag, branched bur-reed, and bulrush, when young; afterwards on great, and lesser, reed-mace: pupates usually in stem of second food-plant, but sometimes in flower stems of yellow-flag, or bur-reed; pupa is always head upwards.
Welsh Clearwing	Scolioformis.	i	i	i	i	i	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	North Wales; Rannoch, and Sutherland, in Scotland; Killarney, and Kenmare, in Ireland; Ches', Wilts, and Hereford, in England.	In bark next to wood of birch; pupates in solid wood: two years circle.
Welsh Wave (Cambrie Wave)	Cambrica (cambriaria), varied, Yorks form occurs, dark suffused, markings obscured, veins blackish.	p	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	p	p	p	p	Hilly places where food-plant is common in the British Isles.	Mountain-ash; earthen cocoon.
White-barred Clearwing	Sphecoformis (sphegiformis).	i	i	i	i	i	io	i	i	i	i	i	i	Rare in Sussex, Hants, Staffs, Lancs, Yorks, Hereford, and oddly elsewhere in England.	Stems of alder and birch; cocoon under skin of stem at the end of burrow: three years circle.
White Colon	Albicolon.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	p	p	p	p	Only found in sandy localities.	Base and roots of toad-rush, in con. plantain, flaxweed, dandelion, etc; pupates in sand
White Ermine (Great Ermine) (Large Ermine)	Menthastri, spots and ground colour varies; var Walkeri, broad-veined black markings; forms with smoky fore wings occur in Scotland.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	Common almost everywhere.	Dock, rhubarb, and various low plants; hairy cocoon on surface of ground; (common in gardens) occasionally double brooded in nature and con. imago Aug.-Sept.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
White-line Dart {includes Streaked Dart	Tritici, very varied : var Aquilina, larger and broader).	A	i	i	i	i	p	p	io	i	i	i	i	Widely distributed on sandy coasts.	Grasses, bedstraw, yarrow, etc., at roots ; in con. clover and narrow leaved plantain ; pu- pates in ground.
White-line Snout (White Streak)	Tenialis (albistrigalis), varied.	p	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	p	p	p	Southern half of Eng- land and Wales ; also Ches' and Yorks.	Probably withering flowers of heather and wild-thyme.
White-marked (White Letter)	Leucographa, very varied.	A	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	South and North, in England ; scarce in Midlands, but has oc- curred in Bucks, Suf- folk, and Hereford.	Plantain ; earthen cocoon.
White-pinion Spotted (White-pinion Wave)	Bimaculata (taminata), mark- ings vary.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	p	p	p	p	Southern half of Eng- land ; Lances, West- moreland and Cum- berland ; rare in Wales.	Wild cherry and blackthorn ; earthen cocoon.
White-paint (White Dot)	Albipuncta ("South," vol. I, page 312, plate 149, wrongly indexed).	A	i	i	lp	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	Isle of Wight and South Coast ; rare.	Grasses ; pupates on the ground ; probably fresh im- migrations, every few years, keep this going on the South Coast.
White Prominent	Bicoloria (bicolor) (bicolora).	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	i	i	i	p	p	Probably immigrant only in Britain ; rare.	Bluch ; cocoon between leaves.
White Satin (Satin)	Salicis.	i	i	i	i	i	i	pi	io	i	i	i	i	More or less common in England ; rare in Scotland and Ire- land.	Poplar, willow, and willow, larva hatches at once, feeds for about a month, then hibernates until May ; hairy cocoon amongst leaves.
White-speck (American Wainscot)	Unipuncta (extranea).			i	i				i	i	i			Rare immigrant to South and South- west coasts, of Eng- land, Wales, and Ire- land ; taken on sal- low catkins in Spring, imago taken August 1912 and at sugar in Autumn.	Grasses, and plants of growing corn ; pupates on, or near, surface of ground ; larvæ are very destructive in America, but not yet seen in Britain ; imago taken August 1912 deposited few unfertile ova within 14 days.

AUTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
White-spotted-Coronet (Beautiful Coronet)	Albinacula.	A	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	p	p	p	p	Coasts of Kent and South Devon.	Seeds of Nottingham-catchfly and campion; pupates in earth.
White-spotted Pinion	Diffinis, only slightly varied.	A	o	o	i	i	lp	i	i	io	o	o	o	Well spread through England and Wales, as far North as Yorks.	Elm; cocoon on trunk, or be- tween two leaves; larva is very similar to Dun-bar, trapezina, but head is nar- rower and flatter and it is not a cannibal; rests under leaf by day.
White-spotted Pug (Speckled Pug)	Albipunctata: ab Angelicata, black spots and veins on blackish ground, no white spots.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	England and Wales; Southern Scotland to Aberdeen; Sligo and Cork in Ireland.	Flowers and seeds of wild angelica and cow-parsnip; earthen cocoon.
Willow Beauty	Gemmata: var Rhomboidaria, or Perfumaria, smoky, or dark, slaty-grey: ab Con- sobrinaria, ochreous tinged; in North Kent an unicolorous black form occurs.	i	i	i	i	i	p	i	io	i	i	i	i	Common almost every- where.	Whitethorn, ivy, privet, yew, etc.; slender cocoon amongst rubbish on ground; some- times second generation in September.
Winter (moth) ("South," vol. 2, page 157)	Brunata; female wingless; larvae from Cumberland feed- ing on sweet-gale, produced in January, 1882, small pur- plish-brown insects, which were named Myricaria, but are believed to be referable to aberrations of the "Win- ter," or "Northern Winter," Moth. Frequently pair with Northern Winter, boreata.	o	o	o	i	i	p	p	p	p	i	i	i	Common everywhere.	Trees generally and very des- tructive to the foliage; earthen cocoon.
Wood Carpet	Rivata, slightly varied.	A	p	p	p	i	io	i	i	i	p	p	p	More frequent South than North of Eng- land and Wales; rare in Scotland and Ire- land.	Hedge-bedstraw; cocoon on surface of earth.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS. RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Wood Tiger	<i>Plantaginis</i> , varied: male var <i>Hospita</i> , ground colour white.	D	I	I	I	pl	to	I	I	I	I	I	I	Widely distributed in clearings of woods.	Plantain and forget-me-not; heavy cocoon underside of leaf: partially double brooded especially in con. imago August.
Wormwood	<i>Absinthii</i> , somewhat varied.	p	p	p	p	p	p	to	I	I	p	p	p	Coasts of South-west England; Suffolk, Wales, and Ireland.	Flowers and seeds of common wormwood - earthen cocoon.
Wormwood Pug	<i>Absinthiata</i> , varied.	p	p	p	p	p	i	to	I	I	lp	p	p	Widely spread; except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Flowers of common-worm- wood, ragwort, golden-rod, etc.; earthen cocoon.
Yellow-barred Brindle (Brindle-barred Yellow)	<i>Viretata</i> , very varied.	p	p	p	p	i	to	I	I	p	p	p	p	Local, but widely spread in England, Wales, and Ireland; rare in Scotland.	Flowers and leaves of privet; cocoon between spun up leaves: double brooded in a few sheltered Southern places, imago August-Sep- tember.
Yellow Belle	<i>Ochrearia</i> (<i>citraria</i>), bands occasionally absent.	I	I	I	lp	i	to	lp	i	to	I	I	I	Southern and Eastern coasts of England.	Wild-carrot, plantain, hawks- beard, etc., in con. knot- grass: cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant.
Yellow Horned	<i>Flavicornis</i> : Scottish var <i>Scotica</i> , larger, no green, and deeply marked	A	p	p	to	I	I	p	p	p	p	p	p	Rare in Ireland; but well distributed in Great Britain.	Turned over leaf of birch; pupates under moss, etc., on surface of ground; some- times two seasons in pupa.
Yellow-legged Clearwing (Yellow-belted Clearwing)	<i>Vespiiformis</i> (<i>asiiformis</i>) (<i>cyni- piformis</i>).	D	I	I	I	I	lp	i	to	I	I	I	I	Southern half of Eng- land, also Yorks.	Under bark of oak trees; pupates in solid wood.
Yellow-line Quaker	<i>Macilentia</i> (<i>flavilinea</i>): ab Ob- soleta, black-spot absent: ab Straminea, pale yellowish- brown ground, lower half of reniform black: ab Obsoleta- straminea, pale yellowish- brown ground, black spot absent.	A	o	o	I	I	p	p	p	i	i	o	o	Widely distributed, but local in Mid- England; and not known in extreme Northern Scotland.	At first on beech and oak, afterwards on whitehorn and low plants; very fragile cocoon in ground.

MOths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Yellow-ringed Carpet	British form is var Obscurata of type Flavicinctata (tull-cinctata).	i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	Rare in England; local in Ireland; Scotland, Clydesdale, Perthshire, northwards, Hebrides, and Orkney.	Flowers of white meadow, and mossy, saxifrage; also hitting stonecrop; earthen cocoon: in con. two broods can be reared imago May and August.
Yellow Shell (Shell)	Bilineata: ab Infuscata, central cross lines suffused with black, or dark brown: Hebrides and Shetlands' var Atlantica smaller and darker: ab Hibernica, brownish ground, central cross lines broad and deeper brown: ab Isolata, basal half all brown, remainder of fore wings lighter brown ground, hind wings pale brown ground. Similis (auriflua), black spots vary occasionally.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	i	io	i	i	i	i	Common everywhere alongside hedges.	Grasses and low plants earthen cocoon.
Yellow-tail (Gold-tail)		i	i	i	i	i	p	io	i		i	i	i	Common in Southern half of England, extends to Lancs and Yorks; rare in Scotland, and unknown in Ireland.	Stinging larva; whitethorn, apple, oak, etc.; hairy cocoon amongst food-plant.
	The following moths taken in Britain have not yet received English names, but as further captures are probable, it is considered desirable to include. FIRST NAMES ARE GENERIC, OTHERS SPECIFIC. Cucullia, artemisia (abrotani), the orbicular and reniform stigmata are fairly clear, but are devoid of the black dots, which are so very distinct in the Wormwood Shark: ("South" vol. 2, page 43, plate 16). Catocala, electa, very similar to Red Underwing: ("South" vol. 2, page 79, plate 31).	p	p	p	p	p	pl	io	i	i	p	p	p	Devonshire; immigrant; may possibly be discovered in other counties.	Wormwood; earthen cocoon
														Shoreham, Sussex 1875; Corfe Castle, Dorset, 1892; immigrant.	Sallow

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS. RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
	Eupithecia, tamarisciata : ("South," vol. 2, page 247, has slight reference to this under "Ash Pug," fraxinata).													Insects reared from larvæ obtained in 1905 from tamarisk, in Cornwall.	Tamarisk.
	Xylophasia, zollikoferi, ("South," vol. 1, page 279, plate 153).								i	i	i			Deal, October, 1867 ; Inverurie, Scotland, September, 1871 ; Linthorpe near Mid- dlesboro', September 26, 1903 ; Methley, Yorks, August 12, 1910, male shaken out of bunch of withered leaves.	Probably low plants.

SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT.

* Names shown (*) denote that they may possibly take the place of the name now used. As an instance:—No. 203, *lutarella* (**pygmæola*); this indicates that *pygmæola* may supersede *lutarella*.

As a ready means of reference, five columns have been used, and remarks pertaining to each are appended, viz. :—

COLUMN No. 1 contains consecutive numbers and these are allocated to the primary English names in the Index.

Its full use is illustrated as follows:—Assumably “hera” is in mind and its position, generic, and family names are required. Turn to the alphabetical Index; “hera” is referred to the “Jersey Tiger.” Now turn to “Jersey Tiger,” this refers to “185”; reverting to the Systematic Arrangement, follow the numbers until “185” is reached. It will be noticed that “Jersey Tiger” is shown, but in the place of “hera,” “quadripunctaria” appears as the specific name; this means that “hera” is obsolete. “Callimorpha” is the generic name, and although shown by “South” as belonging to the sub-family “Arctiinæ,” of family “Arctiidæ,” it must not be overlooked that (**Hypsidæ*) appears; the asterisk implies that this has been referred to, and may possibly be placed in, the family “Hypsidæ.” (If “Kirby’s” arrangement is referred to, it will be seen that “185” is placed in the family *Arctiidæ* and no sub-family used).

COLUMN No. 2 contains the Family and Sub-Family Names.

Names and numbers, without brackets, are those used by R. South, F.E.S.

Names and numbers, with brackets, usually those used by W. E. Kirby, M.D.

(The two latest works, with coloured illustrations, are by the above authors).

To denote clearly how these names have been applied is not an easy matter; but it is hoped that the lists setting out separately the arrangement of families and sub-families, and the placing of consecutive numbers after each name, may compensate for the shortcomings of the column.

NOTE.—The allocation must be treated as approximate to a slight extent, as there are both butterflies and moths included herein which are not mentioned by either author.

COLUMN No. 3 Contains the Generic names, and these are practically after South. Many other names are bracketed with them, the majority being obsolete; but a few may possibly be found to be priorital. The position, however, embracing as it does the world’s lepidoptera, is too problematical for any general indication to be made.

COLUMN No. 4 contains the Specific names, and except where later information has necessitated alterations, they are primarily the same as South's. If the latter's works have been referred to, by means of the English name, and failure to find same has resulted, refer to the Index and Treatise of this work, when the explanation will be forthcoming.

When two or more names occur in this column (except those marked with an asterisk, the explanation of which appears previously), the following illustrations indicate what is intended, viz :—

No. 114, phœbe (tritophus); phœbe is correct, tritophus is obsolete, for the Three Humped Prominent.

No. 115, tritophus (torva); tritophus is correct, torva is obsolete, for the Large Dark Prominent.

No. 471, furcifera var suffusa; denotes that the true type does not occur in Britain.

No. 679, bifasciata, and var unifasciata; denotes that both type and variety occur in Britain. For some time these were treated as distinct species.

No. 303, carpophaga, Tawny Shears, and var capsophila, Pod Lover. Carpophaga is typical; var capsophila has been treated as a distinct species by some authors.

COLUMN No. 5. The primary English names shown in the Treatise in alphabetical order, are repeated in this column. In addition a few names are also included which do not appear in the Treatise, but are disposed of in the Index with a slight remark against the English name.

The names of a few prominent varieties, which have been deposed from specific rank, are connected.

It will be noticed that 84 Butterflies are shown in the following list; this is owing to the inclusion of the "Reputed British" species. For what are accepted as British, see the Treatise. A similar remark is applicable to the Moths.

ORDER LEPIDOPTERA.

SUB-ORDER RHOPALOCERA (BUTTERFLIES).

Arrangement of Families adopted by Richard South, F.E.S., in his "Butterflies of the British Isles."

Family	1	Papilionidæ	(1—12)	
		sub-family 1	Papilioninæ	1—2
		" "	2 Pierinæ	3—12
"	2	Equitidæ, of W. F. Kirby, (13)		
		sub-family 1	Parnassiinæ	13
		Nymphalidæ	(14—48)	
"	3	sub-family 1	Apaturinæ	14
		" "	2 Nymphalinæ	15—35
		" "	3 Danainæ	36
		" "	4 Satyrinæ	37—48
"	4	Lycænidæ	(49—73)	
		sub-family 1	Lycæninæ	49—73
"	5	Lemonitiidæ	(74)	
		sub-family 1	Nemeobiinæ	74
"	6	Hesperiidæ	(75—84)	
		sub-family 1	Hesperiinæ	75—78
		" "	2 Pamphilinæ	79—84

} (not included by South)

Arrangement adopted by W. Egmont Kirby, M.D., in his "Butterflies and Moths of the United Kingdom."

Family	1	Papilionidæ	1—2
"	2	Pieridæ	3—12
"	3	Equitidæ	13
"	4	Danaidæ	36
"	5	Nymphalidæ	14—35
"	6	Satyridæ	37—48
"	7	Erycinidæ	74
"	8	Lycænidæ	49—73
"	9	Hesperiidæ	75—84

(not included by W. E. Kirby)

The following transposition of numbers to names may be of assistance for reference:—

1—2 Papilionidæ, 3—12 Pieridæ, 13 Equitidæ, 14—35 Nymphalidæ, 36 Danaidæ, 37—48 Satyridæ, 49—73 Lycænidæ, 74 Erycinidæ, 75—84 Hesperiidæ.

SUB-ORDER RHOPALOCERA (Butterflies).

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
1	Papilionidæ 1-12 (1-2)	Papilio	machaon	Swallow-tail ✓
2	1-2 sub Papilioninæ	Iphiclidæ (Papilio)	podalirius	Scarce Swallow-tail ✓
3	3-12 sub Pierinæ	Aporia	cratægi	Black-veined White
4	(Pieridæ 3-12)	Pieris	brassicæ	Large White ✓✓
5		"	rapæ	Small White ✓✓
6		"	napi	Green-veined White ✓
7		" (Pontia)	daplidice	Bath White ✓
8		" (Anthocharis)	cardamines	Orange-tip ✓
9		Euclochæ (Leptosia) (Leptidia)	sinapis	Wood White
10		Leucophasia (Eurymus)	hyalæ (kirbyi)	Pale Clouded Yellow
11		Colias	edusa (hyalæ)	Clouded Yellow ✓
12		"	rhamni	Brimstone ✓✓
		Gonepteryx (Colias) (Rhodocera)		
		Parnassius (Doritis)	apollo	Apollo, The ✓
13	Equitidæ 13 13 sub Parnassiinæ			
	Nymphalidæ 14-48 (Nymphalidæ 14-35)			
14	14 sub Apaturinæ	Apatura	iris	Purple Emperor ✓✓
15	15-35 sub Nymphalinæ	Limnitis	sibylla (*camilla)	White Admiral ✓✓
16		Polygonia (Grapta) (Vanessa)	c-album	Comma, The ✓✓
17		Vanessa (Eugonia)	polychloros	Large Tortoiseshell ✓✓
18		" (Aglais)	urticæ	Small Tortoiseshell ✓✓
19		" (Eu Vanessa)	io	Peacock ✓✓
20		Pyrameis (Vanessa)	antiopa	Camberwell Beauty ✓✓
21		"	cardui	Painted Lady ✓✓
22		" (Vanessa)	virgintensis (huntera)	American Painted Lady ✓✓
23		Argynnis	atalanta	Red Admiral ✓✓
24		"	paphia	Silver-washed Fritillary ✓
25		"	adippe	High Brown Fritillary ✓
26		"	niobe	Niobe Fritillary
27		"	aglata	Dark Green Fritillary
28		" (Issoria)	lathonia	Queen of Spain Fritillary

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
29		Argynnis (Brenthis)	euprosyne	Pearl-bordered Fritillary ✓
30		" "	selene	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary ✓
31		" "	dia	Weaver's Fritillary
32		Melitæa	athalia	Heath Fritillary
33		" "	cinxia	Glanville Fritillary
34		" "	aurinia	Marsh Fritillary
35		" "	didyma	Twin-spot Fritillary
36	36 sub Danaïnae (Danaidæ 36)	Anosia (Papilio) (Danaus)	plexippus (*menippe)	Milkweed ✓
37	37-48 sub Satyrinæ (Satyridæ 37-48)	Melanargia	galatæa (*galathea)	Marbled White ✓
38		Erebia (Melampias)	epiphron and var cassiope	Small Mountain Ringlet
39		" "	æthiops	Scotch Argus
40		" "	ligea	Arran Brown
41		Satyrus (Hipparchia)	senele	Gravling
42		Pararge (Satyrus) (Pyrarga)	egeria (*ægeria) var egerides	Speckled Wood ✓
43		" "	megæra	Wall ✓
44		Epinephele (Hipparchia) "	ianira (*janira) (*jurtina)	Meadow Brown ✓
45		" "	tithonus	Gatekeeper
46		Aphantopus (Hipparchia) (Epinephele) (Enodia)	hyperanthus	Ringlet ✓
47		Cœnonympha	typhon (*tiphon)	Large Heath ✓
48		" "	pamphilus	Small Heath ✓
49	Lycænidaæ 49-73 (49-73)	Zephyrus (Thecla)	betulæ	Brown Hairstreak
50	49-73 sub Lycæninae	" "	quercus	Purple Hairstreak
51		Thecla	pruni	Black Hairstreak
52		" "	w-album	White Letter Hairstreak
53		" "	spini	Pale Brown Hairstreak
54		" "	ilicis	Green Hairstreak
55		Callophrys (Thecla)	rubi	Large Copper
56		Chrysophanus (Polyommatus) (Lycana)	dispar	Purple Edged Copper
57		" "	hippotohœ	Scarce Copper
58		" "	virgaureæ	
59		" "	gordius	
60		" "	circe (dorilis)	

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
61		Chrysophanus (Polyommatus) (Lycæna)	rutila	Dark Underwing Copper
62		"	phleas	Small Copper ✓
63		Lampides (Polyommatus) (Lycæna)	bæticus	Long-tailed Blue
64		Cupido (Polyommatus) (Lycæna)	argiades	Short-tailed Blue
65		Lycæna (Polyommatus) (Plebius)	argus (ægon)	Silver-studded Blue
66		"	astrarche (*alexis)	Brown Argus
		"	and var salmacis	Castle Eden Argus
		"	and var arlaxerxes	Scotch Brown Argus
67		Lycæna (Polyommatus) (Plebius)	icarus	Common Blue ✓
68		"	corydon	Chalk Hill Blue ✓
69		"	bellargus (*thetis)	Adonis Blue
70		Cyaniris (Polyommatus) (Lycæna)	argiolus	Holly Blue ✓
71		Zizera (Polyommatus) (Lycæna)	minima	Small Blue
72		Nomiades (Polyommatus) (Lycæna)	semiargus	Mazarine Blue ✓
73		"	arion	Large Blue ✓
	Lemoniidæ 74 (Erycinidæ 74)			
74	74 sub Nemeobitiæ	Nemeobius	lucina	Duke of Burgundy
75	Hesperiidæ 75-84 (75-84)	Hesperia	malvæ	Grizzled Skipper ✓
76	75-78 sub Hesperinæ	"	alveus	
77		"	carthami	
78		Thanaos (Nisoniades) (Hesperia)	tages	Dingy Skipper ✓
79	79-84 sub Pamphilinæ	Adopæa (Pamphila) (Hesperia)	thauamas	Small Skipper ✓
80		"	lineola	Essex Skipper
81		"	actæon	
82		Augiades (Pamphila) (Hesperia)	comma	Lulworth Skipper
		(Erynnis)		Silver-spotted Skipper
83		Augiades (Pamphila) (Hesperia)		
		(Erynnis)		
		Carterocephalus (Pamphila) (Hesperia)	sylvanus	Large Skipper ✓
84			palæmon	Chequered Skipper

SUB-ORDER HETEROCERA (MOTHS).

Arrangement of Families advocated by Richard South, F E.S. in his "Moths of the British Isles".

Family 1	Sphingidæ	85—101
" 2	Notodontidæ	102—126
" 3	Thyatiridæ	127—135
" 4	Limntriidæ	136—146
" 5	Lasiocampidæ	147—158
" 6	Endromidæ	159
" 7	Saturniidæ	160
" 8	Drepanidæ	161—166
" 9	Nolidæ	167—171
" 10	Chlœophoridæ	172—174
" 11	Sarothripinæ, of doubtful family	175
" 12	Arctidæ (176—206)	
sub-family 1	Arctiinae	176—190
" 2	Lithosiinæ	191—206
" 13	Noctuidæ (207—551)	
sub-family 1	Acronyctinæ	207—225
" 2	Trifinæ	226—508
" 3	Gonopterigæ	509
" 4	Quadrifinæ	510—535
" 5	Hypeninæ	536—551
" 14	Brephidæ	552—553
" 15	Geometridæ (554—835)	
sub-family 1	Geometrinæ	554—563
" 2	Acidaliinæ	564—599
" 3	Hydriomeninæ	600—754
" 4	Boarmiinæ	755—835
" 16	Zygenidæ	836—847
" 17	Cochlididæ	848—849
" 18	Cossidæ	850—852
" 19	Sesiidæ	853—866
" 20	Hepialidæ	867—871

In the case of the Heterocera the following transposition of numbers to names may be of assistance for reference:—85-101 Sphingidæ, 102-126 Notodontidæ, 127-135 sub Thyatiridæ, 136-146 Liparidæ, 147-158 Lasiocampidæ, 159 Endromidæ, 160 Saturniidæ, 161-166 Drepanulidæ, 167-171 Lithosiidæ, 172-175 Cymbidæ, 176-190 Arctidæ, 191-206 Lithosiidæ, 207 sub Acronyctidæ, 208 Liparidæ, 209-220 sub Acronyctidæ, 221 sub Orthosiidæ, 222-225 sub Acronyctidæ, 226-245 sub Agrotidæ, 246 sub Orthosiidæ, 248-277 sub Agrotidæ, 278-309 sub Hadenidæ, 310 sub Orthosiidæ, 311 sub Hadenidæ, 312 sub Nyliniidæ, 313-321 sub Hadenidæ, 322-245 sub Agrotidæ, 324-352 sub Hadenidæ, 353-355 sub Orthosiidæ, 356 sub Hadenidæ, 357 sub Orthosiidæ, 358-360 sub Hadenidæ, 361-362 Notodontidæ, 363-368 sub Hadenidæ, 369 sub Catocalidæ, 370, 371 sub Hadenidæ, 372-468 sub Orthosiidæ, 469-477 sub Xyliniidæ, 478-486 sub Cuculliidæ, 487-490 sub Acontiidæ, 491-496 sub Plusiidæ, 497-505 sub Acontiidæ, 506 sub Deltoidæ, 507, 508 sub Acontiidæ, 509 sub Orthosiidæ, 510-523 sub Plusiidæ, 524-535 sub Catocalidæ, 536-551 sub Deltoidæ, 552-553 sub Brephidæ, 554-835 Geometridæ, 836-847 Zygenidæ, 848, 849 Limacodidæ, 850-852 Cossidæ, 853-866 Sesiidæ, 867-871 Hepialidæ.

Arrangement adopted by W. Egmont Kirby, M D., in his "Butterflies and Moths of the United Kingdom."

Family 1	Zygenidæ	836—847
" 2	Sphingidæ	85—101
" 3	Endromidæ	159
" 4	Ægeriidæ	853—866
" 5	Hepialidæ	867—871
" 6	Cossidæ	850—852
" 7	Limacodidæ	848—849
" 8	Liparidæ	136—146, 208
" 9	Lithosiidæ	167—171, 191—206
" 10	Cymbidæ	172—175
" 11	Arctidæ	176—190
" 12	Lasiocampidæ	147—158
" 13	Saturniidæ	160
" 14	Drepanulidæ	161—166
" 15	Notodontidæ	102—126, 322, 361, 362
" 16	Noctuidæ (127—135, 207, 209—246, 248—321, 324—360, 363—553)	
sub-family 1	Thyatiridæ	127—135
" 2	Acronyctidæ	207, 209—220, 222—225
" 3	Orthosiidæ	221, 246, 310, 353—355, 357, 372—468, 509
" 4	Agrotidæ	226—245, 248—277
" 5	Hadenidæ	278—309, 311, 313—321, 324—352, 356, 358—360, 363—368, 370, 371
" 6	Xyliniidæ	312, 469—477
" 7	Cuculliidæ	478—486
" 8	Heliothidæ	491—496
" 9	Anartidæ	487—490
" 10	Acontiidæ	497—505, 507, 508
" 11	Plusiidæ	510—523
" 12	Catocalidæ	369, 524—535
" 13	Brephidæ	552—553
" 14	Deltoidæ	506, 536—551
" 17	Geometridæ	554—835

SUB-ORDER HETEROCERA (Moths).

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
85	Sphingidæ 85-101 (85-101)	Dilina (Mimas) (Smerinthus)	tiliae	Lime Hawk ✓
86		Smerinthus (Amorpha)	populi	Poplar Hawk ✓
87		"	ocellatus	Eyed Hawk ✓
88		Acherontia (Manduca)	atropos	Death's-head Hawk ✓
89		Sphinx (Agrus) (Herse)	convolvuli	Convolvulus Hawk ✓
90		"	ligustri	Privet Hawk ✓
91		Hyloicus (Sphinx)	pinastri	Pine Hawk ✓
92		Deilephila (Hyles)	euphorbiae	Spurge Hawk ✓
93		" (Celerio)	galii	Bedstraw Hawk ✓
94		Phryxus (Deilephila)	livornica	Striped Hawk ✓
95		Hippotion (Charocampa)	celerio	Silver-striped Hawk ✓
96		Daphnis	nerii	Oleander Hawk ✓
97		Metopsilus	porcellus	Small Elephant Hawk ✓
98		Charocampa (Eumorpha)	elpenor	Elephant Hawk ✓
99		Macroglossa	stellatarum	Humming-bird Hawk ✓
100		Hemaris (Sesia) (Macroglossa)	fuciformis	Broad-bordered Bee Hawk ✓
101		"	tityus	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk ✓
102	Notodontidæ 102-126 (Notodontidæ 102-126, 322, 361, 362)	Cerura (Diceranura)	bicipis	Alder Kitten
103		"	bifida (*hermelina)	Poplar Kitten
104		"	furcula	Sallow Kitten
105		"	vinula	Puss
106		Diceranura (Cerura)	fagi	Lobster
107		Stauropus	crenata	Dusky Marbled Brown
108		Gluphisia	trimacula	Marbled Brown
109		Drymonia (Notodonta)	chanoia (*ruficornis)	Lunar Marbled Brown
110		"	tremula	Swallow Prominent
111		Pheosia (Notodonta)	dictæoides (*gnoma)	Lesser Swallow Prominent
112		"	ziczac	Pebble Prominent
113		Notodonta	dromedarius	Iron Prominent
114		"	phoebe (tritophus)	Three Humped Prominent

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES	ENGLISH NAMES.
115		Notodonta	tritophus (torva)	Large Dark Prominent
116		"	trepida (*anceps)	Great Prominent
117		Leucodonta (Notodonta)	bicoloria	White Prominent
118		Lophopteryx	cuculla	Maple Prominent
119		Lophopteryx (Notodonta)	camelina (*capucina)	Coxcomb Prominent
120		Odontostia (Lophopteryx)	carnelita	Scarce Prominent
121		Ptilophora	plumigera	Plumed Prominent
122		Pterostoma (Ptilodontis)	palpina	Pale prominent
123		Phalera (Pygæra)	bucephala	Buff-tip
124		Pygæra (Clostera)	curtula	Chocolate-tip
125		"	"	Scarce Chocolate-tip
126		"	anachoreta	Small Chocolate-tip
127	Thyatiridæ 127-135	Habrosyne (Thyatira) (Gonophora)	pigra	Buff Arches
128	(Polyplocidæ)	Thyatira	derasa	Peach Blossom
129	(Noctuidæ 127-135, 207, 209-246, 248-321, 324-360, 363-553	Palimpsestis (Cymatophora)	batis	Figure of Eighty
130	sub Thyatiridæ 127-135)	"	octogesima	
131		"	or	Poplar Lutestring
132		"	duplaris	Lesser Satin
133		"	fluctuosa	Satin Carpet
134		Asphalia (Polyploca) (Cymatophora)	diluta	Lesser Lutestring
135		Polyploca (Cymatophora)	flavicornis	Yellow Horned
136		"	ridens	Frosted Green
137	Limantriidæ 136-146	Orgyia	gonostigma	Scarce Vapourer
138	(Liparidæ 136-146, 208)	"	antiqua	Vapourer
139		Dasychira (Orgyia)	fascelina	Dark Tussock
140		"	pudibunda	Pale Tussock
141		Euproctis (Liparis)	chrysorrhœa	Brown-tail
142		Porthesia (Euproctis) (Liparis)	similis	Yellow-tail
143		Lælia (Orgyia)	cœnosa	Reed Tussock
144		Stilpnotia (Liparis)	salicis	White Satin
145		Leucoma (Arctornis)	v-nigrum (l-album)	Black V-moth
146		Lymantria (Porthetria) (Liparis)	dispar	Gipsy
		"	monacha	Black Arches

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES
147	Lasiocampidæ 147-158 (147-158)	Malacosoma (Clisiocampa) (Bombyx)	neustria	Lackey
148	(late Bombycidæ)	" "	castrensis	Ground Lackey
149		Trichiura	cratægi	Pale Oak Eggar
150		Pocilocampa	populi	December
151		Eriogaster	lanestris	Small Eggar
152		Lasiocampa (Bombyx)	quercus	Oak Eggar
153		Lasiocampa (Bombyx)	callunæ (probably var of quercus)	Northern Eggar
154		" "	trifolii	Grass Eggar
155		Macrothylacia (Lasiocampa) (Bombyx)	rubi	Fox
156		Cosmotriche (Odonestis)	potatoria	Drinker
157		Epinaptera (Gastropacha) (Lasiocampa)	ilicifolia	Small Lappet
158		Gastropacha (Lasiocampa)	quercifolia	Lappet
159	Endromidæ 159	Endromis	versicolor	Kentish Glory ✓
160	Saturniidæ 160	Saturnia	pavonia	Emperor ✓
161	Drepanidæ 161-166	Drepana (Platypteryx)	falcataria	Pebble Hook-tip
162	(Drepanulidæ 161-166)	" "	harpagula	Scarce Hook-tip
163		" "	binaria	Oak Hook-tip
164		" "	cultraria	Barred Hook-tip
165		" "	laccertinaria	Scalloped Hook-tip
166		Cilix	glaucata	Chinese Character
167	Nolidæ 167-171	Nola	cucullatella	Short-Cloaked
168	(Lithosiidæ 167-171, 191-206)	" "	strigula	Small Black Arches
169		" "	confusalis	Least Black Arches
170		" "	albula	Kent Black Arches
171		" "	centonalis	Scarce Black Arches
172	Chlœophoridæ 172-174	Earias	chlorana	Cream-bordered Green Pea
173	(Cymbidæ 172-175)	Hylophila (Halias)	prasinana	Green Silver Lines
174		" (Chlœophora)	bicolorana	Scarce Silver Lines
175	Sarrothripinæ 175 (Cymbidæ 172-175)	Sarrothripa (Sarrothripus)	revayana	Large Marbled Tortrix
176	Arctiidæ 176-206, sub-Arctiinæ 176-190	Spilosoma (Arctia)	menthastris	White Ermine ✓

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES
177	(Aretiidae 176-190)	Spilosoma (Aretia)	urtica	Water Ermine
178		"	lubricipeda	Buff Ermine ✓
179		Diaphora (Aretia)	mendica	Muslin ✓
180		Phragmatobia (Aretia)	fuliginosa	Ruby Tiger ✓
181		Parasemia (Chelonia)	plantaginis	Wood Tiger ✕
182		Diacrisia (Euthemonia)	sano	Clouded Buff
183		Aretia (Chelonia)	caia	Garden Tiger
184		"	villica	Cream-spot Tiger
185	(*Hypsidæ)	Callimorpha	quadripunctaria	Jersey Tiger
186	"	"	dominula	Scarlet Tiger
187		Coscinea (Eulepia)	striata	Feathered Footman
188		"	cribrum (*cribraria)	Speckled Footman
189		Deiopeia (Utetheisa)	pulchella	Crimson Speckled Footman
190		Hipocrita (Euchelia)	jacobæ	Cinnabar
191	191-206 sub Lithosiinæ	Atolmis (Gnophria) (Lithosia)	rubricollis	Red-necked Footman
192	(Lithosiidæ 167-171, 191-206)	Nudaria	mundana	Muslin Footman
193		Coniacta (Nudaria)	senex	Round-winged Muslin
194		Miltochrista (Calligenia)	miniata	Rosy Footman
195		Endrosa (Setina)	irrorella	Dew
196		Cybosia (Setina) (Lithosia)	mesomella	Four-dotted Footman
197		Æonestis (Lithosia)	quadra	Four-spotted Footman
198		Lithosia	deplana (*depressa)	Buff Footman
199		"	griseola	Dingy Footman
		"	and var flava	Pale Footman
200		"	lurideola	Common Footman
201		"	complana	Scarce Footman
202		"	sericea	Northern Footman
203		"	lutarella (*pygmaeola)	Pigmy Footman
204		"	caniola	Hoary Footman
205		"	sororcula	Orange Footman
206		Pelosia (Lithosia)	muscerda	Dotted Footman
207	Noctuidæ 207-551, sub Acronyctinæ 207-225.	Diphthera (Diphthera)	orion (*alpium)	Scarce Merveille du Jour
208	(Liparidæ 136-146, 208)	Demas (Colocasia)	coryli	Nut-tree Tussock

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
209	(sub Acronyctidæ 207, 209-220, 222-225)	Acronycta	leporina	Miller ✓
210		"	aceris	Sycamore ✓
211		"	megacephala	Poplar Grey ✓
212		"	alni	Alder
213		"	strigosa	Marsh Dagger
214		"	tridens	Dark Dagger ✓
215		"	psi	Grey Dagger
216		"	menyanthidis	Light Knot Grass
217		"	auricoma	Scarce Dagger
218		"	euphorbiæ var myricæ	Sweet Gale
219		"	rumicis	Knot Grass
220		"	ligustri	Coronet
221	(sub Orthosiidæ 221, 246, 310, 353-355, 357, 372-468, 509)	Craniophora (Acronycta) Arsilonce (Simyra)	albovenosa	Powdered Wainscot
222	(sub Acronyctidæ 207, 209-220, 222-225)	Bryophila (Metachrostis)	perla	Marbled Beauty
223		"	glandifera (*muralis)	Marbled Green
224		"	par	Scarce Marbled Green
225		"	algæ	Tree-lichen Beauty
226	226-508 sub Trifinæ	Agrotis (Euxoa)	segetem	Turnip
227	(sub Agrotidæ 226-245, 248-277)	"	vestigialis	Archer's Dart
228		"	corticæ	Heart and Club
229		"	cinerea	Light Feathered Rustic
230		"	puta	Shuttle-shaped Dart
231		"	lunigera	Crescent Dart
232		"	cursoria	Coast Dart
233		"	nigricans	Garden Dart
234		"	tritici and var aquilina	White-line Dart Streaked Dart
235		"	obelisca	Square-spot Dart
236		"	exclamationis	Heart and Dart
237		"	ypsilon	Dark Sword Grass
238		"	ripæ	Sand Dart

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES	ENGLISH NAMES.
239	(sub Orthosiidæ 221, 246, 310, 353-355, 357, 372-468, 509)	Agrotis (Lycophotia)	strigula	True Lover's Knot
240		" (Hapalia)	præcox	Portland
241		" (Peridroma)	saucia	Pearly Underwing
242		" (Spelotis)	lucinea	Northern Rustic
243		" (Pachnobia)	simulans	Dotted Rustic
244		" (Eueretagtrotis)	agathina	Heath Rustic
245		" (Ogygia)	obscura	Stout Dart
246		" (Pachnobia (Epipsilia)	hyperborea	Northern Dart
247		" "	carnica (this is referable to hyperborea)	Mountain Rustic
248		" (Epipsilia)	ashworthii (*var of candelarum)	Ashworth's Rustic
249	(sub Agrolidæ 226-245, 248-277)	" "	crassa	
250		" "	spinifera	
251		" "	fennica	Eversman's Rustic
252		" "	subrosea	Rosy Marsh
253		Noctua (Cœnophila) (Agrotis)	augur	Double Dart
254		" (Exarnis)	glareosa	Autumnal Rustic
255		" (Agrotis)	castanea	Neglected Rustic
256		Noctua (Agrotis)	baja	Dotted Clay
257		" "	depuncta	Plain Clay
258		" "	c-nigrum	Setaceous Hebrew Character
259		" "	flammatra	Black Collar
260		" "	ditrapezium	Triple-spotted Clay
261		" "	triangulum	Double Square-spot
262		" "	stigmatica	Square-spotted Clay
263		" "	brunnea	Purple Clay
264		" "	primulæ	Ingrailed Clay
		" "	and var conflua	
265		" "	dahlia	Lesser Ingrailed Clay
266		" "	rubi	Barred Chestnut
267		" "	umbrosa	Small Square Spot
268	(Segetia)	" "	sobrina	Six-striped Rustic
269		" "	xanthographa	Cousin German
				Square-spot Rustic ✓

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
270		Noctua (Agrotis) (Ochropleura)	pecta	Flame Shoulder ✓
271		Axylia (Agrotis)	putris	Flame ✓
272		Triphaena (Tryphaena)	comes (orbona)	Lesser Yellow Underwing ✓
273		" "	orbona (subsequa)	Lunar Yellow Underwing ✓
274		" "	pronuba	Large Yellow Underwing ✓
275		" "	fimbria	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing ✓
276		" "	ianthina	Lesser Broad-border ✓
277		" "	interjecta	Least Yellow Underwing
278	(sub Hadenidæ 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	Eurois (Alecta)	prasina	Green Arches
279		" "	oculta	Great Brocade
280		Alecta (Mamestra)	tincta	Silvery Arches
281		" "	advena	Pale Shining Brown
282		" "	nebulosa	Grey Arches
283		Barathra (Mamestra)	brassica	Cabbage ✓
284		Mamestra	persicaria	Dot
285		" "	albicollis	White: Collar
286		" (Hadena)	oleracea	Bright-line Brown-eye
287		" "	genistæ	Light Brocade
288		" "	dissimilis	Dog's Tooth
289		Mamestra (Hadena)	thalassina	Pale-shouldered Brocade
290		" "	contigua	Beautiful Brocade
291		" "	pisi	Broom
292		" "	trifolii	Nutmeg ✓
293		" "	glaucia	Glaucous Shears
294		" "	dentina	Shears
295		" "	peregrina	Stranger
296		Dianthœcia	luteago, var barrettii (*var argillacea)	Barrett's Marbled Coronet
297		" "	cæsia var manani	Grey
298		" "	conspersa (*nana)	Marbled Coronet
299		" "	albimacula	White Spot

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
300		Diantheecia	compta	Varied Coronet
301		"	capsincola	Lychnis ✓
302		"	cucubali	Campion
303		"	carpophaga	Tawny Shears
304		" (Epia)	and var capsophila	Pod Lower ✓
305		Hecatera (Mamestra)	irregularis	Viper's Bugloss
306		"	chrysozona	Small Ranunculus
307		" (Mamestra)	serena	Broad-barred White
308		Epineuronia (Heliophobus)	reticulata	Bordered Gothic
309		Tholera (Epineuronia) (Luperina)	popularis	Feathered Gothic
310	(sub Orthosiidae 221, 246, 310, 353-355, 357, 372-468, 509)	Chareas	cespitis	Hedge Rustic
311	(sub Hadenidae 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	Pachetra (Mamestra)	graminis	Antler
312	(sub Xyliniidae 312, 469-477)	Xylomyges (Xylomyges)	leucophaea	Feathered Ear
313	(sub Hadenidae 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	Eumichtis (Hadena)	conspicillaris	Silver Cloud
314		"	satura	Beautiful Arches
315		" (Dryoboda) (Hadena)	adusta	Dark Brocade
316		Crymodes (Hadena)	protea	Brindled Green
317		Bombycia (Epunda)	exulis (*maillardi) (*diffusa)	Northern Arches
318		Eremobia (Hadena)	viminalis	Minor Shoulder-knot
319		Trachea (Hadena)	ochroleuca,	Dusky Sallow
320		Prodenia	atropicis	Orache
321		Hyppa (Hadena)	littoralis	Saxon
322	(Notodontidae 102-126, 322, 361, 362)	Diloba (Heteromorpha)	rectilinea	Figure of Eight
323		Valeria	cæruleocephala	Green Brindled Dot
324	(sub Hadenidae 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	Heliophobus	oleagina	Beautiful Gothic
			hispidus	

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
325		Luperina (*Apamea)	testacea	Flounced Rustic
326		"	gueneei	Gueneé's Luperina
327		"	dumerilii	Dumeril's Luperina
328		Cerigo (Celana)	matura	Straw Underwing
329		Celana (Hadena)	haworthii	Haworth's Minor
330		Hama (Hadena) (Mamestra)	abjecta	Crescent Striped
331		"	sordida	Large Nutmeg
332		"	furva	Confused
333		Apamea (Hadena)	gemina	Dusky Brocade
334		"	basilinea	Rustic Shoulder-knot
335		"	unanimis	Small Clouded Brindle
336		"	pabulatricula	Union Rustic
337		"	secalis	Common Rustic
338		"	ophiogramma	Double Lobed
339		Miana (Hadena)	strigilis	Marbled Minor
340		"	fasciuncula	Middle-barred Minor
341		"	literosa	Rosy Minor
342		"	bicoloria	Cloaked Minor
343		Photodes (Hadena) (Photodes)	captuncula	Least Minor
344		Xylophasia (Hadena)	rurea	Clouded-bordered Brindle
345		"	lithoxylea	Light Arches
346		"	sublustris	Reddish Light Arches
347		"	zollikoferi	
348		"	monoglyphia	Dark Arches
349		"	hepatica	Clouded Brindle
350		"	scolopacina	Slender Brindle
351		"	scabriuscula	Bird's Wing
352		Dipterygia	polyodon	Purple Cloud
353		Cloantha	lutulenta	Deep-brown Dart
		Aporophyla (Epunda)		
	(sub Orthosiidae 221, 246, 310, 353-355, 357, 372-468, 509)	"	nigra	Black Rustic
354		"	australis var pascuca	Feathered Brindle
355		"		

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
356	(sub Hadenidæ 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	Epunda (Polia)	lichenæ	Feathered Ranunculus
357	(sub Orthosiidæ 221, 246, 310, 353-355, 357, 372-468, 509)	Dasypolia	templi	Brindled Ochre
358	(sub Hadenidæ 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	Polia (Antitype)	flavicincta	Large Ranunculus
359		" "	chi	Grey Chi
360		" "	xanthomista var nigrocincta	Black-banded
361	(Notodontidæ 102-126, 322, 361, 362)	Brachionycha (Petasia) (Asteros-copus)	sphinx (cassinea)	Sprawler
362		Brachionycha (Petasia) (Asteros-copus)	nubeculosa	Rannoch Sprawler
363	(sub Hadenidæ 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	Miselia	oxyacanthæ	Green-brindled Crescent
364		"	binaculosa	Double-spot Brocade
365		Agriopsis (Dichonia)	Aprilina	Marveille du Jour
366		Trigonophora (Trigonophora)	flammea	Flame Brocade
367		Euplexia	lucipara	Small Angle Shades
368		Phlogophora (Brotolomia)	meticulosa	Angle Shades
369	(sub Catocalidæ 369, 524-535)	Mormo (Mania)	maura	Old Lady
370	(sub Hadenidæ 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	Nænia	typica	Gothic
371		Helotropha (Apamea)	leucostigma	Crescent
372	(sub Orthosiidæ 221, 246, 310, 353-355, 357, 372-468, 509)	Hydræcia (Gortyna)	nictitans	Ear
"		"	" var paludis	? if distinct species
373		"	" var crinanensis	? if distinct species
374		"	nucacea	Rosy Rustic
375		Ochria (Gortyna)	petasitis	Butterbur
376		Nonagria	ochracea	Frosted Orange
			cannæ	Reed Wainscot

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
377		Nonagria	sparganii	Webb's Wainscot
378		"	typhæ	Bulrush Wainscot
379		"	geminipuncta	Twin-spotted Wainscot
380		"	dissoluta	Brown-veined Wainscot
381		"	neurica (of "Hübner")	Sussex Wainscot
382		"	rufa	Small Rufous Wainscot
383		Cœnobia	maritima	Silky Wainscot
384		Senta	flammea	Flame Wainscot
385		Meliana	fulva	Small Wainscot
386		Tapinostola	extrema	Concolorous Wainscot
387		" (Chortodes)	bondii	Bond's Wainscot
388		"	hellmanni	Mere Wainscot
389		"	elymi	Lyme Grass
390		Synia (Tapinostola)	musculosa	Brighton Wainscot
391		Calamia	lutosa	Large Wainscot
392		"	phragmitidis	Fen Wainscot
393		Leucania	pallens	Common Wainscot
394		"	favicolor	Mathew's Wainscot
395		"	impura	Smoky Wainscot
396		"	straminea	Southern Wainscot
397		"	impudens	Striped Wainscot
398		"	obsoleta	Obscure Wainscot
399		"	littoralis	Shore Wainscot
400		"	brevilinea	Fenn's Wainscot
401		"	conna	Shoulder-striped Wainscot
402		(Nonagria) (Cirphis)	l-album	L-album Wainscot
403		"	putrescens	Devonshire Wainscot
404		(Cirphis)	unipuncta	White-speck Wainscot
405		"	loreyi	Cosmopolitan
406		"	vitellina	Delicate
407		(Sideridis)	albipuncta	White-point
408		"	lithargyria	Clay
409		" (Chabuata)	conigera	Brown-line Bright-eye
410		" (Eriopyga)	turca	Double Line

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
411		Grammesia	trigrammica	Treble Lines
412		Stilbia	anomala	Anomalous
413		Caradrina	morpheus	Mottled Rustic
414		"	alsines	Uncertain
415		"	superstes	
416		"	taraxaci	
417		"	ambigua	Rustic
418		"	quadripunctata	Vine's Rustic
419		"	exigua	Pale Mottled Willow
420		Petitampra (Chortodes)	arcuosa	Small Mottled Willow
421		Acosmetia	caliginosa	Small Dotted Buff
422		Hydrilla (Caradrina)	palustris	Reddish Buff
423		Rusina	tenebrosa (*umbratica)	Marsh
424		Amphipyra (Pyrophila)	pyramidea	Brown Rustic
425		"	tragopogonis	Copper Underwing
426		Panolis (Trachea)	griseo-variegata	Mouse
427		Pachnobia (Sora) (Taniocampa)	leucographa	Pine Beauty
428		"	rubricosa	White-marked
429		Taniocampa	gothica	Red Chestnut
430		"	miniosa	Hebrew Character
431		"	pulverulenta	Blossom Underwing
432		"	stabilis	Small Quaker
433		"	populeti	Common Quaker ✓
434		"	incerta	Lead-coloured Drab
435		"	munda	Clouded Drab
436		"	opina	Twin-spotted Quaker
437		"	gracilis	Northern Drab
438		Dicycla	oo	Powdered Quaker
439		Calymnia (Cosmia)	pyralina	Heart
440		"	afinis	Lunar-spotted Pinion
441		"	diffinis	Lesser-spotted Pinion
442		"	trapezina	White-spotted Pinion
443		Cosmia (Euperia)	paleacea	Dun-bar
444		Dyschorista (Orthosia)	suspecta	Angle-striped Sallow Suspected

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
445		Dyschorista (Orthosia)	fissipuncta	Dingy Shears
446		Mesogona	acetoselle	Double Kidney
447		Plastenis (Tethea)	retusa	Olive
448		"	subtusa	Centre-barred Sallow
449		Cirrhocdia (Atethmia)	xerampelina	Lunar Underwing
450		Omphaloscelis (Anchocelis)	lunosa	Red-line Quaker
451		Amathes (Orthosia)	lota	Yellow-line Quaker
452		"	macilenta	Brick
453		" (Xanthia)	circellaris	Flounced Chestnut
454		" (Anchocelis)	helvola	Beaded Chestnut
455		"	lychnidis	Brown-spot Pinion
456		"	litura	Orange Sallow
457		Cirrhia (Xanthia) (Cosmia)	citrago	Barred Sallow
458		Oehria (Xanthia) (Cosmia)	aurago	Pink-barred Sallow
459		Xanthia (Cosmia)	lutea	Sallow
460		"	fulvago	Dusky-lemon Sallow
461		Mellinia (Xanthia) (Cosmia)	golvago	Pale-lemon Sallow
462		"	ocellaris	Orange Upper-wing
463		Xantholeuca (Hoporina)	croceago	Red-headed Chestnut
464		Orrhodia (Glæa) (Conistra) (Cecastis)	erythrocephala	Chestnut
465		"	vaccinii	Dark Chestnut
466		"	ligula	Dotted Chestnut
467		"	rubiginea	Satellite
468		Eupsilia (Scopelosoma)	satellitia	Tawny Pinion
469		Lithophane (Xylina)	seminbrunnea	Pale Pinion
470	(sub Xyliniidæ 312, 469-477)	"	socia	Conformist
471		Graptolitha (Xylina)	furcifera var suffusa	Nonconformist
472		"	lamda	Grey Shoulder-knot
473		"	ornithopus	Golden-rod Brindle
474		Lithomoia (Lithomia) (Cloantha)	solidaginis	Early Grey
475		Xylocampa	areola	Sword Grass
476		Calocampa	exoleta	Red Sword Grass
477		"	vetusta	Mullein
478	(sub Cuculliidæ 478-486)	Cucullia	verbasci	

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
479		Cucullia	scrophulariæ	Water Betony
480		"	lychnitis	Striped Lychnis
481		"	asteris	Star-wort
482		"	umbratica	Shark
483		"	chamomillæ	Chamomile Shark
484		"	gnaphalii	Cudweed
485		"	absinthii	Wormwood
486		"	artemisiæ	
487	(sub Anartidæ 487-490)	Anarta	myrtilli	Beautiful Yellow Underwing
488		"	cordigera	Small Dark Yellow Underwing
489		"	melanopa	Broad-bordered White Underwing
490		Heliaca (Heliodes)	tenebrata	Small Yellow Underwing
491		Chariclea	delphinii	Pease Blossom
492	(sub Heliothidæ 491-496)	Phyrrhia (Heliothis)	umbra	Bordered Sallow
493		Heliothis	dipsacea	Marbled Clover
494		"	scutosa	Spotted Clover
495		"	peltigera	Bordered Straw
496		"	armigera	Scarce Bordered Straw
497	(sub Acontiidæ 497-505, 507, 508)	Acontia (Tarache)	lucida var albicollis	Pale Shoulder
498		"	luctuosa	Four-spotted
499		Thalpochares (Micra)	ostrina	Purple Marbled
500		"	parva	Small Marbled
501		"	paula	Scarce Marbled
502		Hapalotis (Erastria)	fasciana	Silver Barred
503		Bankia (Erastria)	argentula	Marbled White-spot
504		Hydrelia (Erastria)	uncula	Silver Hook
505		Erastria	venustula	Rosy Marbled
506	(sub Deltoidæ 506, 536-551)	Rivula	sericealis	Straw Dot
507	(sub Acontiidæ 497-505, 507, 508)	Prothymnia (Prothymia) (Phytometra)	viridaria	Small Purple Barred
508		Emmelia (Agrophila)	trabalis	Spotted Sulphur
509	509 sub Gonopterinae (sub Orthosiidæ 221, 246, 310, 353-355, 357, 372-468, 509)	Scoliopteryx (Gonoptera)	libatrix	Herald

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
510	510-535 sub <i>Quadrifinæ</i>	<i>Plusia</i>	<i>moneta</i>	Golden Plusia
511	(sub <i>Plusiidae</i> 510-523)	"	<i>illustris</i>	Purple Shades ✓
512		"	<i>chrysitis</i>	Burnished Brass ✓
513		"	<i>chryson</i>	Scarce Burnished Brass
514		"	<i>bractea</i>	Gold Spangle
515		"	<i>festucae</i>	Gold Spot
516		"	<i>chalcitis</i>	Golden Twin-spot
517		"	<i>iota</i>	Plain Golden Y.
518		"	<i>pulchrina</i>	Beautiful Golden Y.
519		"	<i>ni</i>	Ni
520		"	<i>gamma</i>	Silver Y ✓
521		"	<i>interrogationis</i>	Scarce Silver Y
522		<i>Abrostola</i>	<i>triphasia</i>	Dark Spectacle
523		"	<i>tripartita</i>	Spectacle
524	(sub <i>Catocalidae</i> 369, 524-535)	<i>Euclidia</i>	<i>mi</i>	Mother Shipton
525		"	<i>glyphica</i>	Burnet Companion ✓
526		"	<i>stolida</i>	Lunar Double-stripe
527		<i>Leucanitis (Ophiusa)</i>	<i>lunaris</i>	Alchymist
528		<i>Pseudophia (Ophiodes)</i>	<i>alchymista</i>	Clifden Nonpareil
529		<i>Catephia</i>	<i>fraxini</i>	Red Underwing ✓
530		<i>Catocala</i>	<i>electa</i>	Dark Crimson Underwing
531		"	<i>nupta</i>	Light Crimson Underwing
532		"	<i>sponsa</i>	Blackneck
533		"	<i>promissa</i>	Scarce Blackneck
534		"	<i>pastinum</i>	Beautiful Hook-tip
535		<i>Toxocampa (Ophiusa)</i>	<i>craccae</i>	Waved Black
536		"	<i>flexula</i>	Fan-foot ✓
537	536-551 sub <i>Hypeninae</i>	<i>Laspeyria</i>	<i>fuliginaria</i>	Small Fan-foot
538	(sub <i>Deltoidæ</i> 506, 536-551)	<i>Parascotia (Boletobia)</i>	<i>tarsipennalis</i>	Olive Crescent
539		<i>Zanclognatha</i>	<i>grisealis (nemoralis)</i>	Lesser Belle
540		"	<i>emortualis</i>	Dotted Fan-foot
541		"	<i>salicis</i>	Clay Fan-foot
542		<i>Madopa</i>	<i>cribrumalis</i>	
543		<i>Hermia</i>	<i>derivialis</i>	

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
544	Brepheidæ 552-553 (sub Brepheidæ 552-553)	Pechipogon (Herminia)	barbalis	Common Fan-foot
545		Bomolocha	fontis	Beautiful Snout
546		Hypena	proboscidalis	Snout ✓
547		"	obsitalis	Bloxworth Snout
548		" (Hypenodes)	rostralis	Buttoned Snout
549		Hypenodes	tenialis	White-line Snout
550		"	costæstrigalis	Pinion-streaked Snout
551		Tholomigis (Shrankia)	turfosalis	Marsh Oblique-barred
552		Brepbos	parthenias	Orange Underwing
553		"	notha	Light Orange Underwing
554	Geometridæ 554-835 (554-835)	Aplasta	ononaria	Rest Harrow ✓
555		Pseudoterpna	pruinata	Grass Emerald ✓
556		Geometra	papilionaria	Large Emerald
557		" (Iodis)	vernaria	Small Emerald
558		Euchloris (Geometra) (Comibæna)	pustulata	Blotched Emerald
559	564-599 sub Acidaliinæ	Euchloris (Geometra) (Comibæna)	smaragdaria	Essex Emerald
560		Nemoria	viridata	Small Grass Emerald
561		Iodis (Geometra)	lactearia	Little Emerald
562		Hemithea	strigata	Common Emerald
563		Thalera	fimbrialis	
564		Hyria (Acidalia)	muricata	Purple-bordered Gold
565		Acidalia (Ptychopoda)	contiguaria	Weaver's Wave
566		"	rusticata	Least Carpet
567		"	herbariata	Rusty Wave
568		"	virgularia	Small Dusty Wave
569	571-72	"	straminata	Dotter Border Wave
570		"	interjectaria (*fuscovenosa)	Dwarf Cream Wave
571		"	humiliata	Isle of Wight Wave
572		"	holosericata (*dilutaria)	Silky Wave
573		"	subsericeata	Satin Wave
574		"	degeneraria	Portland Ribbon Wave
575		"	inornata	Plain Wave

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
576	600-754 sub Hydrimeninæ	Acidalia (Ptychopoda)	aversata	Riband Wave ✓
577		"	bisetata	Small Fan-footed Wave
578		"	dimidiata	Single Dotted Wave
579		"	trigeminata	Treble Brown Spot
580		"	ornata	Lace Border
581		(Craspedia)	remutaria	Cream Wave
582		(Leptomeris)	immutata	Lesser Cream Wave
583		"	marginopunctata	Mullein Wave
584		"	immorata	Lewes Wave
585		"	strigilaria	Sub-angled Wave
586		"	emutaria	Rosy Wave
587		"	imitaria	Small Blood-vein
588		"	rubiginata	Tawny Wave
589		(Pylarge)	fumata	Smoky Wave
590		(Sterrha)	ochrata	Bright Wave
591		"	perochraria	Ochraceous Wave
592		Ania (Acidalia)	emarginata	Small Scallop ✓
593		Timandra	amata (amataria)	Blood-vein
594		Ephyra (Cyclophora) (Zonosoma)	porata	False Mocha
595		"	punctaria	Maiden's Blush
596		"	linearia	Clay Triple-lines
597		"	annulata	Mocha
598		"	orbicularia	Dingy Mocha
599		"	pendularia	Birch Mocha
600		Sterrha (Pseudosterrha) (Rhodometra)	sacraria	Vestal
601		Lythria	purpuraria	Purple-barred Yellow
602		Ortholitha (Eubolia)	plumbaria (palumbaria)	Lead Belle
603		"	cervinata	Mallow
604		"	limitata	Shaded Broad-bar
605		"	mceniata	Fortified Carpet
606		"	bipunctaria	Chalk Carpet
607		Mesotype (Eubolia)	virgata	Oblique Striped
608		Minoa	murinata	Drab Looper
609		Odezia (Tanagra)	atrata	Chimney Sweeper ✓

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	(GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
610	Lithostegæ (Chesias)		grisecat	Grey Carpet
611	Anaitis		plagiata	Treble-bar
612	Carsia (Anaitis)		paludata	Manchester Treble-bar
613	Chesias		spartiata	Streak
614	"		rufata	Broom-tip
615	Lobophora (Trichopteryx)		polycommata	Barred Tooth-striped
616	"	"	carpinata	Early Tooth-striped
617	"	"	viretata	Yellow-barred Brindle
618	"	"	halterata	Seraphim
619	" (Mysticoptera)		sexalisata (*sexalata)	Small Seraphim
620	Cheimatobia		brumata	Winter
621	"		boreata	Northern Winter
622	Triphosa (Scotosia)		dubitata	Tissue
623	Eucosmia (Scotosia) (Catocalpe)		certata	Scarce Tissue
624	"		undulata	Scalloped Shell
625	Scotosia (Philereme)		vetulata	Brown Scalloped
626	"	"	rhamnata	Dark Umber
627	Eustruma (Cidaria)		silaceata	Small Phoenix
628	Lygris (Cidaria)		reticulata	Netted Carpet
629	"	"	prunata	Phoenix
630	"	"	testata	Chevron
631	"	"	populata	Northern Spinach
632	"	"	associata	Spinach
633	"	" (Eubolia)	pyraliata (*dotata)	Barred Straw ✓
634	Cidaria		fulvata	Barred Yellow
635	"		corylata	Broken-barred Carpet
636	"		truncata	Common Marbled Carpet
637	"		and ab concinnata	Arran form ? if distinct
638	"	?	immanata	Dark Marbled Carpet
639	"	" (Chloroclysta)	sagittata	Marsh Carpet
640	"	"	siterata	Red-green Carpet
641	"	"	miata	Autumn Green Carpet
642	Thera		variata	Grey Pine Carpet
	"		cognata	Chestnut-coloured Carpet

NO.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
643		Thera	firnata	Pine Carpet
644		"	juniperata	Juniper Carpet
645		Lampropteryx (Cidaria)	suffumata	Water Carpet
646		Coremia (Ochyria)	quadrifasciaria	Large Twin-spot Carpet
647		"	munitata	Red Carpet
648		"	unidentaria (*ferrugata)	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet
649		"	ferrugata (*spadicearia)	Red Twin-spot Carpet
650		"	designata	Flame Carpet
651		Amoebe (Larentia)	olivata	Beech-green Carpet
652		"	viridaria	Green Carpet
653		Malenydris (Larentia)	salicata	Striped Twin-spot Carpet
654		"	multistrigaria	Mottled Grey
655		"	didymata	Twin-spot Carpet ✓
656		Oporabia (Epirrita)	dilutata	November
657		"	autumnata	Autumnal
658		"	filigrammaria (*var of autumnata)	Small Autumnal Carpet
659		Venusia	cambria	Welsh Wave
660		Entephria (Larentia)	cæsiata	Grey Mountain Carpet ✓
661		"	flavicinctata var obscurata	Yellow-ringed Carpet
662		Xanthorhoë (Melanippe)	montanata	Silver-ground Carpet ✓
663		"	fluctuata	Garden Carpet ✓
664		"	galiata	Galium Carpet
665		"	rivata	Wood Carpet
666		"	sociata (*alternata)	Common Carpet ✓
667		"	tristata	Small Argent and Sable
668		"	unangulata	Sharp-angled Carpet
669		Euphyia (Cidaria)	picata	Cloaked Carpet
670		Eulype (Melanippe)	hastata	Argent and Sable
671		Mesoleuca (Melanthia)	albicillata	Beautiful Carpet
672		"	ocellata	Purple Bar " Carpet "
673		"	bicolorata	Blue-bordered Carpet ✓
674		Melanthia(Melanippe)	procellata	Pretty Chalk Carpet

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
675		Perizoma (Emmelesia)	affinita	Rivulet
676		"	alchemillata	Small Rivulet
677		"	flavofasciata	Sandy Carpet
678		"	albulata	Grass Rivulet
679		"	bifasciata and var unifasciata	Barred Rivulet
680		"	minorata (*ericetata)	Heath Rivulet
681		"	blandiata	Pretty Pinion
682		"	teniata	Barred Carpet
683		"	bilineata	Yellow Shell ✓
684		Camptogramma	furcata	July Highflyer
685		Hydriomena (Hypsipetes)	impluviata (*trifasciata)	May Highflyer
686		"	ruberata	Ruddy Highflyer
687		"	cucullata	Royal Mantle
688		Anticlea	badiata	Shoulder Stripe
689		"	berberata	Barberry Carpet
690		"	rubidata	Ruddy Carpet (Flame)
691		"	nigrofasciaria	Streamlet
692		Euchraea (Asthena) (Eupisteria)	obliterata	Dingy Shell
693		Asthena	candidata	Small White Wave ✓
694		"	luteata	Small Yellow Wave
695		"	testacea	Waved Carpet
696		Asthena	blomeri	Blomer's Rivulet
697		Eupithecia	oblongata	Lime-speck Pug
698		"	pulehellata	Foxglove Pug
699		"	finariata	Toadflax Pug
700		"	irriguata	Marbled Pug
701		"	pusillata	Dwarf Pug
702		"	indigata	Ochreous Pug
703		"	insignata	Pinion-spotted Pug
704		"	venosata	Netted Pug
705		"	pimpinellata	Pimpinel Pug
706		"	distinctaria	Thyme Pug
707		"	expallidata	Bleached Pug
708		"	assimilata	Currant Pug

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
709		Eupithecia	absinthiata	Wormwood Pug
710		"	goossensiata and var knautiata	Ling Pug ? if distinct
711		"	denotata	Campanula Pug
712		"	jasioneata	Jasione Pug
713		"	albipunctata	White-spotted Pug
714		"	vulgata	Common Pug
715		"	virgaureata	Golden-rod Pug
716		"	trisignaria	Triple-spotted Pug
717		"	lariciata	Larch Pug
718		"	castigata	Grey Pug
719		"	subnotata	Plain Pug
720		"	extensaria	Scarce Pug
721		"	helveticaria	Edinburgh Pug
722		"	satyrata	Satyr Pug
723		"	egenaria	Pauper Pug
724		"	succenturiata	Bordered Pug
725		"	subfulvata	Tawny Speckled Pug
726		"	scabiosata	Shaded Pug
727		"	haworthiata (*isogrammata)	Haworth's Pug
728		"	valerianata	Valerian Pug
729		"	plumbeolata	Lead-coloured Pug
730		"	pygmaea	Marsh Pug
731		"	tenuiata	Slender Pug
732		"	inturbata	Maple Pug
733		"	innotata	Angle-barred Pug
734		"	fraxinata	Ash Pug
735		"	amariscentata (*var of innotata)	Narrow-winged Pug
736		"	nanata	Brindled Pug
737		"	abbreviata	Oak-tree Pug
738		"	dodoneata	Mottled Pug
739		"	exiguata	Juniper Pug
740		"	sobrinata	Tamarisk Pug
741		"	stevensata (*anglicata)	

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
742		Gymnoscelis (Eupithecia)	pumilata	Double-striped Pug
743		Eucymatogae (Eupithecia)	togata	Cloaked Pug
744		Chloroclystis (Eupithecia)	coronata	V-Pug
745		"	rectangulata	Green Pug
746		"	debiliata	Bilberry Pug
747		Collix	sparsata	Dentated Pug
748		Pelurga	comitata	Dark Spinach
749		Phibalapteryx	lapidata	Slender-striped Rufous
750		"	polygrammata	Many-lined
751		" (Coenocalpe)	vitalbata	Small Waved Umber
752		"	tersata	Fern
753		Coenocalpe (Phibalapteryx)	vittata	Oblique Carpet
754		Percnophilota (Camptogramma)	fluviata	Gem
755	755-835 sub Boarmiine	Abraxas	sylvata	Clouded Magpie
756		"	grossulariata	Magpie
757		Lomaspilis (Abraxas)	marginata	Clouded Border
758		Ligdia	adustata	Scorched Carpet
759		Aleucis (Bapta)	pictaria	Sloe Carpet
760		Bapta (Corycia)	bimaculata	White-pinion Spotted
761		"	temerata	Clouded Silver
762		Cabera	pusaria & ab rotundaria	Common White Wave
763		"	exanthemata	Round-winged Wave
764		Numeria	pulveraria	Common Wave
765		Ellopiea (Hylaea)	prosapiaria	Barred Umber
766		Metrocampa (Eudalimia)	margaritaria	Barred Red
767		Ennomos	autumnaria	Light Emerald
768		"	quercinaria	Large Thorn
769		"	alniaria	August Thorn
770		"	fuscantaria	Canary-shouldered Thorn
771		"	erosaria	Dusky Thorn
772		Selenia	bilunaria, and var juliaris	September Thorn
773		"	lunaria	Early Thorn
				Second brood
				Lunar Thorn

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
774		Selenia	tetralunaria	Purple Thorn ✓
775		Hygrochroa (Pericallia)	syringaria	Lilac Beauty
776		Gonodontis (Odontopera)	bidentata	Scalloped Hazel
777		Himera (Colotois)	pennaria	Feathered Thorn
778		Crocallis	elinguaria	Scalloped Oak
779		Angerona	prunaria	Orange
780		Ourapteryx (Urapteryx)	sambucaria	Swallow-tailed (Moth)
781		Eurymene	dolabraria	Scorched Wing
782		Opisthograptis (Rumia)	luteolata	Brimstone
783		Epione	apiciaria	Bordered Beauty
784		"	parallelaria	Dark Bordered Beauty
785		"	advenaria	Little Thorn
786		Venilia	maculata	Speckled Yellow
787		Semiothisa (Macaria)	notata	Peacock (Moth)
788		"	alternata	Sharp-angled Peacock
789		"	liturata	Tawny-barred Angle
790		Hybernina	rupicaprararia	Early
791		"	leucophaearia	Spring Usher
792		"	aurantiaria	Scarce Umber
793		"	marginaria	Dotted Border
794		"	defoliaria	Mottled Umber
795		"	ascularia	March ✓
796		Anisopteryx	pedaria	Pale Brindled Beauty
797		Phigalia	hispidaria	Small Brindled Beauty
798		Apocheima (Nyssia)	laponaria	Rannoch Brindled Beauty
799		" (Ithysia)	zonaria	Belted Beauty
800		Lycia (Biston)	hirtaria	Brindled Beauty
801		Pachys (Biston) (Amphidasis)	strataria (stratarius)	Oak Beauty
802		" (Amphidasis)	betularia	Peppered ✓
803		Hemerophila (Synopsia)	abruptaria	Waved Umber ✓
804		Boarmia	cinctaria	Ringed Carpet ✓
805		"	gemmaia (*rhomboidaria)	Willow Beauty ✓
806		"	abietaria (*ribcata)	Satin " Beauty" ("Carpet")
807		"	repandata	Mottled Beauty

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
808		Boarmia	roboraria	Great Oak Beauty ✓
809		"	consortaria	Pale Oak Beauty
810		Cleora (Boarmia)	angularia	Speckled Beauty
811		"	lichenaria	Brussels Lace
812		"	jubata	Dotted Carpet
813		"	bistortata	Engrailed
814		Tephrosia (Ectropis) (Boarmia)	crepuscularia	Small Engrailed
815		"	luridata	Brindled White-spot
816		"	consonaria	Square Spot ✓
817		"	punctularia	Grey Birch ✓
818		"	hippocastanaria	Horse Chestnut
819		Pachytenemia	obscurata	Annulet
820		Gnophos (Sciadion)	myrtillata (*obfuscata)	Scotch Annulet
821		"	coracina	Black Mountain
822		Psodos	carbonaria	Netted Mountain
823		Fidonia	limbaria	Frosted Yellow
824		"	atomaria	Common Heath ✓
825		Ematurga (Fidonia)	pinaria	Bordered White ✓
826		Bupalus	ericetaria	Bordered Grey
827		Seliosema	wauaria	V-(Moth)
828		Thamnonoma (Fidonia) (Itame) (Halia)	brunneata	Rannoch Looper
829		"	petraria	Brown Silver-line ✓
830		Lozogramma (Phasiane) (Panagra)	clathrata	Latticed Heath ✓
831		Chiasmia (Fidonia) (Strenia)	fagaria	Grey Scalloped Bar
832		Scodionia	lineata	Black-veined (Moth)
833		Scoria	gilvaria	Straw Belle ✓
834		Aspilates	ochrearia	Yellow Belle
835		"	strigillaria	Grass Wave
836		Perconia (Aspilates)	purpuralis	Transparent Burnet
837	Zyganidae 836-847 (836-847)	Zygena (Anthrocera)	exulans	Scotch (or Mountain) Burnet
838		"	achilleæ	Slender Scotch Burnet
839		"	meliloti	New Forest Burnet
840		"	trifolii	Five-spot Burnet
			and var palustris	Marsh form

NO.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
841		Zygaena (Anthrocera)	Ioniceræ	Narrow-bordered Burnet
842		"	filipendulæ, and aberration hippocrepidis	Six-spot Burnet
843		" (Syntomis)	phegea	Burnet
844		Nacalia (Dysauxes)	ancilla	Handmaid
845		Ino (Adscita) (Rhagades) (Procris)	globulariæ	Scarce Forester
846		"	statices	Forester
847		"	geryon	Cistus Forester
848		"	limacodes (*avellana)	Festoon
849		Cochlidion (Limacodes) (Apoda)		Triangle
850		(Heterogenea)	asella (*cruciata)	Goat
851		Heterogenea (Limacodes)	coscus (ligniperda)	
852		Cossus	pyrina	Leopard
853		(*Trypanus)	castaneæ	Reed Leopard
854		Zeuzera	apiformis	Hornet
855		Phragmatocæcia (Macrogaster)		
856		Trochilium (Ægeria) (Sesia)	crabroniformis	Lunar Hornet
857		"	tabaniformis (vespiforme)	Clear Underwing
858		Sciapteron (Trochilium) (Ægeria)	scoliaformis	Welsh Clearwing
859		Sesia (Trochilium)	spheciformis	White-barred Clearwing
860		"	andrenaformis	Orange-tailed Clearwing
861		"	tipuliformis	Currant Clearwing ✓
862		"	vespiformis (cynipiforme)	Yellow-legged Clearwing
863		"	myopæformis	Red-bellied Clearwing
864		"	culiciformis	Large Red-bellied Clearwing
865		"	formiceiformis	Red-tipped Clearwing
866		"	ichneumoniformis	Six-bellied Clearwing
867		Sesia (Trochilium)	musceformis (philanthiforme)	Thrift Clearwing
868		"	chrysidiformis	Fiery Clearwing
869		Hepialus	humuli	Ghost
870		"	sylvina	Orange Swift
871		"	fusconebulosa (velleda)	Map-winged Swift
872		"	lupulina	Common Swift
873		"	hecta	Gold Swift

FOOD PLANTS.

English to Scientific Names.

The English names used in the Treatise are set out alphabetically in the first column, other popular names are bracketed with them and cross indexed : opposite, in the second column, the scientific names are shown. If the name used in the Treatise is not recognised, possibly one of the attached names will assist.

In many cases where the natural food-plant cannot be obtained, a closely allied substitute can be successfully used; and as a reminder of what would probably be acceptable to the larva the bedstraws, docks, mulleins, willows, etc., have been collectively repeated under their respective headings.

The names used are to a great extent taken from the under-mentioned works, viz :—" Wayside and Woodland Blossoms," Series I. and II., by Edward Step, F.L.S.; " Wayside and Woodland Trees," by Edward Step, F.L.S.

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Alder (or breaking) buckthorn (berry-bearing alder buckthorn)	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Almond leaved (or French, or three-stamened) willow	<i>Salix triandra</i>
Alpine lady's mantle	<i>Alchemilla alpina</i>
Alternate-leaved golden saxifrage	<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>
Annual meadow - grass (common meadow-grass)	<i>Poa annua</i>
Apple	<i>Pyrus</i>
„ Crab (or wild)	„ <i>malus</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Avens, Wood (or common) (herb ben-net)	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Baltic sea-reed	<i>Ammophila baltica</i>
Barberry, Common	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
„ Holly-leaved	„ <i>aquifolium</i>
Barren false brome-grass	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>
Barren strawberry (strawberry-leaved cinquefoil)	<i>Potentilla fragariastrum</i>
Bastard alkaret (corn gromwell)	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>
Bay-leaved willow	<i>Salix pentandra</i>
Beaked (or hare's) parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Beaked parsley, Common (wild chervil)	„ <i>vulgaris</i>
Bearberry, Red	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Bedford willow	<i>Salix russelliana</i>
Bedstraws (Sweet Woodruff is a good substitute) :—	
Goose-grass (cleavers)	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Bedstraw, Heath	„ <i>saxatile</i>
„ Hedge	„ <i>mollugo</i>
„ Lady's (or yellow)	„ <i>verum</i> (and var <i>maritimum</i>)
„ Water	„ <i>palustre</i>

FOOD-PLANT.

SCIENTIFIC NAME.

Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Berry-bearing alder buckthorn (breaking, or alder, buckthorn)	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Betony	<i>Stachys betonica</i>
Bilberry (blaeberry) (whinberry) (Whortleberry)	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Birch	<i>Betula alba</i>
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Bird's-foot	<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>
Bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Biting stonecrop	<i>Sedum acre</i>
Bittersweet (woody nightshade)	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Blackberry (bramble)	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Black crowberry (crakeberry)	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
„ currant	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>
„ medick (nonsuch)	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
„ (or dark) mullein	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>
„ knap-weed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
„ poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>
„ saltwort (Sea milkwort)	<i>Glaux maritima</i>
Blackthorn (sloe)	<i>Prunus (spinosus) communis</i>
Bladder (or white bottle) campion	<i>Silene cucubalus</i>
„ senna	<i>Colutea arborescens</i>
Blaeberry (bilberry) (whinberry) (Whortleberry)	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Blue-bell of Scotland (Hairbell) (harebell)	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
Blue or purple moor-grass (purple melic-grass) (lavender-grass)	<i>Molinia cærulea</i>
Bogbean (buckbean) (marsh-trefoil)	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Bog myrtle (sweet-gale)	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i>
Bracken (brake) (brake-fern)	<i>Pteris aquilina</i>
Bramble (blackberry)	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Branched bur-reed (common bur-reed)	<i>Sparganium ramosum</i>
Breaking (or alder) buckthorn (berry-bearing alder buckthorn)	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
„ „ mouse-ear chickweed	<i>Cerastium glomeratum (vulgatum)</i>
„ „ hairy wood rush	<i>Luzula vernalis (pilosa)</i>
Brome-grass, Rough	<i>Bromus asper</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus (Sarthamnus) scoparius</i>
Buckbean (bogbean) (marsh-trefoil)	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Buck's-horn plantain	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>
Buckthorn, Alder (or breaking) (or berry-bearing alder)	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Buckthorn, Purging	„ catharticus
Bulbous butter-cup (-bur) (bulbous crowfoot)	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>
Bulrush (common bulrush)	<i>Scirpus lacustris</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa (minus)</i>
Burnet (or Scotch) rose	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>
Burnet saxifrage, Common	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
„ „ Greater	„ major
Bur-reed, Branched	<i>Sparganium ramosum</i>
Bush vetch	<i>Vicia sepium</i>
Butter-bur	<i>Petasites vulgaris (officinalis)</i>
Buttercup (bulbous crowfoot); see also "Crowfoot"	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>
Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
Campion, Bladder (or white-bottle)	<i>Silene cucubalus (inflata)</i>
„ Moss	„ acaulis
„ Red	<i>Lychnis dioica (diurna)</i>
„ Sea	<i>Silene maritima</i>
„ White	<i>Lychnis alba (vespertina)</i>

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Canterbury bells (nettle-leaved bell-flower)	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>
Carrot, Garden	<i>Daucus</i>
.. Wild	.. <i>carota</i>
Catchfly, English	<i>Silene anglica</i> (<i>gallica</i>)
.. Nottingham	.. <i>nutans</i>
.. Spanish	.. <i>otites</i>
Cat's-tail grass (timothy grass)	<i>Phlæum pratense</i>
Cat's (or great wild) valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>
Chamomile (Common)	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>
.. Corn	.. <i>arvensis</i>
.. Dog's (or Wild)	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>
.. Stinking (Stinking may-weed)	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Cherry, Bird	<i>Prunus padus</i>
.. Dwarf	.. <i>cerasus</i>
.. Gean (or Wild)	.. <i>avium</i>
Chervil, Rough	<i>Chærophylum temulum</i>
.. Wild	<i>Anthriscus vulgaris</i>
Chestnut, Sweet	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
.. Horse	<i>Æsculus hippocastanum</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Cinquefoil (trailing tormentil)	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Cleavers (goose-grass), see Bedstraws	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clematis (traveller's-joy) (old man's beard)	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Clover, Dutch (or white)	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
.. Purple (or red)	.. <i>pratense</i>
Cock's-foot grass (Rough) (dew-grass) (hard-grass)	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Codlins and cream (large—or great hairy—willow herb)	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Comfrey, Common	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Common (or wood) avens (herb bennet)	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Common beaked parsley (wild chervil)	<i>Anthriscus vulgaris</i>
(Common) burnet saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
Common bur-reed (Branched bur-reed)	<i>Sparganium ramosum</i>
Common cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum polystachion</i>
Common dead-nettle	<i>Lamium vulgatum</i>
Common meadow-grass (Annual meadow-grass)	<i>Poa annua</i>
(Common) milkwort	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>
Common (or spotted) persicaria (spotted knotweed)	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Common purple heath	<i>Erica cinerea</i>
Common (or great) reed (ditch reed)	<i>Phragmites communis</i>
Common (or soft) rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i> (<i>conglomeratus</i>)
Common salad burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>
Common stargrass	<i>Aletris farinosa</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i> (<i>sativa</i>)
Common wood-reed (Wood small-reed) (feather-top grass)	<i>Calamagrostis epigeios</i> (<i>epigejos</i>)
Common wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Common yellow cow-wheat	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>
Convolvulus (field bind-weed)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Corn chamomile	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>
Corn feverfew (scentless, or corn, may-weed)	<i>Matricaria inodora</i>
Corn gromwell (bastard alkaret)	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>
Corn horse-tail (field mare's tail)	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Corn mayweed (corn feverfew) (scentless mayweed)	<i>Matricaria inodora</i>
Corn mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>
Corn sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum polystachion</i>

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Cotton-grass, Hare's tail	" vaginatum
Couch-grass	Agropyron (Triticum) repens
Cowberry (red whortleberry)	Vaccinium vitis-idaea
Cow-parsnip (hogweed)	Heracleum sphondylium
Cowslip (paigle)	Primula veris
Cow-wheat, Common yellow	Melampyrum pratense
Crab (wild) apple	Pyrus malus
Crack willow (withy)	Salix fragilis
Crakeberry (black crowberry)	Empetrum nigrum
Cranberry (marsh whortleberry)	Vaccinium oxycoccos
Creeping crowfoot	Ranunculus repens
Cross-leaved heath	Erica tetralix
Crowberry, Black (crakeberry)	Empetrum nigrum
Crowfoot (buttercup), Upright	Ranunculus acris
" " Creeping	" repens
" " Bulbous	" bulbosus
Cuckoo flower (lady's-smock) (milk-maids)	Cardamine pratensis
Cuckoo-grass (field wood-rush)	Luzula campestris
Curled dock	Rumex crispus
Currant, Black	Ribes nigrum
" Red	" rubrum
Cyphel, Mossy	Arenaria (Cherleria) sedoides
Cypress-spurge	Euphorbia cyparissias
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale
Dark (or black) mullein	Verbascum nigrum
Dark-leaved willow	Salix nigricans
Dead-nettle, Common	Lamium vulgatum
" " Purple	" purpureum
" " White (white archangel)	" album
Deer's-foot grass	Agrostis setacea
Devil's-bit scabious	Scabiosa succisa
Dewberry	Rubus cæsius
Dew-grass (Cock's-foot grass) (hard grass)	Dactylis glomerata
Dock	Rumex
" Broad-leaved	" obtusifolius
" Curled	" crispus
" Fiddle	" pulcher
" Great water	" hydrolapathum
" Water	" aquaticus
Dog-rose	Rosa canina
Dog's (or wild) chamomile	Matricaria chamomilla
Dog-violet	Viola canina
Dog-wood	Cornus sanguinea
Dragon's mouth (snap-dragon)	Antirrhinum majus
Dutch (or white) clover	Trifolium repens
Dwarf sallow (dwarf silky willow)	Salix repens
Dwarf cherry	Prunus cerasus
Dyer's-greenweed (woad waxen)	Genista tinctoria
Eared sallow	Salix aurita
Early hair-grass	Aira præcox
Earth (or pig) nut	Conopodium (Bunium) denudatum
Elder	Sambucus nigra
Elm	Ulmus campestris
Enchanter's nightshade	Circæa lutetiana
English catchfly	Silene (gallica) anglica
Euonymus	Euonymus japonicus and variegatus
Evergreen oak (holly, or holm, oak)	Quercus ilex
Everlasting pea	Lathyrus (Orobis) latifolius
Everlasting pea, Narrow-leaved	Lathyrus (Orobis) sylvestris
Eye-bright	Euphrasia officinalis
Feather-top grass (Wood small reed) (common wood reed)	Calamagrostis epigeios (epigejos)

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Fescue-grass, Sheep's	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Feverfew, Common	<i>Chrysanthemum parthenium</i>
Fiddle-dock	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>
Field bind-weed (<i>convolvulus</i>)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Field forget-me-not (field mouse-ear scorpion-grass)	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>
Field mare's-tail (corn horse-tail)	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Field (or yellow) melilot	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (arvensis)
Field mouse-ear chickweed	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>
Field mouse-ear scorpion-grass (Field forget-me-not)	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>
Field-rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Field-scabious	<i>Scabiosa arvensis</i>
Field thistle	<i>Cnicus arvensis</i>
Field wood-rush (cuckoo-grass)	<i>Luzula campestris</i>
Field wormwood	<i>Artemisia campestris</i>
Figwort, Knotted	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>
" Water (water betony)	" <i>aquatica</i>
Fine-leaved hedge mustard (flixweed)	<i>Sisymbrium sophia</i>
Fir, Silver	<i>Abies</i> (<i>Picea</i>) <i>pectinata</i>
" Spruce	<i>Picea excelsa</i>
Flixweed (fine-leaved hedge mustard)	<i>Sisymbrium sophia</i>
Forget-me-not, Field (field mouse-ear scorpion-grass)	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>
Forget-me-not, Water (water mouse-ear scorpion-grass)	" <i>palustris</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis pupurea</i>
French (or almond-leaved, or three-stamened) willow	<i>Salix triandra</i>
Frog-grass (toad-grass) (Toad-rush)	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>
Fuchsia, Single	<i>Fuchsia gracilis</i>
" Double	" <i>spectabilis</i>
" Scarlet	" <i>coccinea</i>
Furze (gorse)	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Gardener's Garters (often known as Ribbon Grass)	<i>Phalaris arundinacea variegata</i>
Garlic mustard (Jack-by-the-hedge) (sauce alone) (hedge-garlic)	<i>Sisymbrium alliaria</i>
Gean (or wild) cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Geranium, Garden (various)	<i>Pelargonium zonale</i> , etc.
Glaucous heath sedge	<i>Carex glauca</i>
Golden-rod	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>
Golden saxifrage	<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>
Good King Henry (mercury goosefoot)	<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes grossularia</i> (<i>uva-crispa</i>)
Goosefoots :—	<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>
Good King Henry (mercury goose-foot)	" <i>polyspermum</i>
Goosefoot, Many-seeded	" <i>rubrum</i>
" Red	" <i>vulvaria</i>
" Stinking	" <i>album</i>
" White	
Goose-grass (cleavers), see Bedstraws	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Gorse (furze)	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Grape-vine	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
Great (or hooded) bindweed	<i>Convolvulus</i> (<i>Calystegia</i>) <i>sepium</i>
Great burnet-saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella major</i>
Great common-sedge (greater bank-sedge)	<i>Carex riparia</i>
Greater bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus uliginosus</i> (<i>pilosus</i>)
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Greater stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
Great hairy willow herb (codlins and cream)	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Great hairy wood-rush	<i>Luzula maxima</i>

FOOD-PLANT.

Great mullein
 Great reed
 Great reed-mace (pokers)
 Great water-dock
 Great wild-valerian (cat's valerian)
 Great yellow loosestrife
 Grey hair-grass
 Grey poplar
 Grey willow
 Gromwell, Corn (bastard alkaret)
 Ground-ivy
 Groundsel
 Guelder rose

 Hairbell (harebell) (blue-bell of Scotland)
 Hair-grass (mouse-grass)
 „ „ Early
 „ „ Grey
 „ „ Turfy (tussock-grass)
 Hairy mint
 Hairy (broad-leaved) wood-rush
 Hairbell (Hairbell) (blue-bell of Scotland)
 Hare's (or beaked) parsley
 Hare's-tail cotton-grass
 Haut-bois (garden) strawberry
 Hawk's-beard
 „ „ Smooth
 Hawk-weed, Mouse-ear
 Hawthorn (whitethorn) (may)
 Hazel (wood-nut)
 Heart's-ease (wild pansy)
 Heath, Cross-leaved
 „ Common-purple (or fine-leaved)
 Heath bedstraw
 Heather (ling)
 Hedge bedstraw
 Hedge garlic (Jack-by-the-hedge)
 (garlic mustard) (sauce alone)
 Hedge mustard
 Hedge wound-wort
 Hemlock stork's-bill
 Hemp agrimony
 Hemp nettle, Common
 „ „ Red
 Henbane
 Herb bennet (wood, or common, avens)
 Hoary mullein
 Hoary ragwort
 Hog's-fennel (milk parsley)
 Hog-weed (cow-parsnip)
 Holly
 Hollyhock
 Holly-leaved barberry
 Holly oak (evergreen, or holm, oak)
 Holm oak (evergreen, or holly, oak)
 Honeysuckle (woodbine)
 Hooded (or great) bindweed
 Hop, Wild
 Hop-trefoil
 Hornbeam
 Horse-chestnut
 Horse-radish
 Horse-shoe vetch (Tufted)
 Hound's tongue

SCIENTIFIC NAME.

Verbascum thapsus
Phragmites communis
Typha latifolia
Rumex hydrolapathum
Valeriana officinalis
Lysimachia vulgaris
Corynephorus (Aira) canescens
Populus canescens
Salix cinerea
Lithospermum arvense
Nepeta glechoma
Senecio vulgaris
Viburnum opulus

Campanula rotundifolia

Aira caryophylla
 „ *præcox*
Corynephorus (Aira) canescens
Deschampsia (Aira) cæspitosa
Mentha hirsuta
Luzula vernalis (pilosa)
Campanula rotundifolia

Anthriscus sylvestris
Eriophorum vaginatum
Fragaria elatior
Crepis taraxifolia
 „ *virens*
Hieracium pilosella
Cratægus oxyacantha
Corylus avellana
Viola tricolor
Erica tetralix
 „ *cinerea*
Galium saxatile
Calluna vulgaris
Galium mollugo
Sisymbrium alliaria

Sisymbrium officinale
Stachys sylvatica
Erodium cicutarium
Eupatorium cannabinum
Galeopsis tetrahit
 „ *ladanum*
Hyoscyamus niger
Geum urbanum
Verbascum pulverulentum
Senecio erucifolius
Peucedanum palustre
Heracleum sphondylium
Ilex aquifolium
Althæa rosea
Berberis aquifolium
Quercus ilex

 „ „
Loniceræ periclymenum
Convolvulus (Calystegia) sepium
Humulus lupulus
Trifolium procumbens
Carpinus betulus
Æsculus hippocastanum
Cochlearia armoracia
Hippocrepis comosa
Cynoglossum officinale

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Indian-cress (improperly known as "nasturtium")	<i>Tropæolum majus</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Jack-by-the-hedge (garlic mustard) (sauce-alone) (hedge garlic)	<i>Sisymbrium alliaria</i>
Jointed rush, Shining fruited	<i>Juncus lamprocarpus</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Kidney-vetch (lady's-fingers)	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
Knap-weed, Black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Knot-grass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Knotted fig-wort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>
Laburnum	<i>Laburnum vulgare</i>
Lad's-love (old-man) (southern-wood)	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>
Lady's (or yellow) bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i> (and var <i>maritimum</i>)
Lady's-fingers (kidney-vetch)	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
Lady's mantle, Alpine	<i>Alchemilla alpina</i>
Lady's smock (milk-maids) (cuckoo flower)	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Lamb's-tongue plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>
Larch	<i>Larix europæa</i>
Large (great-hairy) willow-herb (codlins and cream)	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i>
Laurel	<i>Laurus</i>
Lavender grass (blue or purple moor-grass) (purple melic-grass)	<i>Molinia cærulea</i>
Least (or wild) lettuce	<i>Lactuca saligna</i>
Lesser bank-sedge (lesser common-sedge)	<i>Carex paludosa</i>
Lesser celandine (pile wort)	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Lesser common-sedge (lesser bank-sedge)	<i>Carex paludosa</i>
Lesser periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Lesser reed-mace	<i>Typha augustifolia</i>
Lettuce, Garden	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lime	<i>Tilia vulgaris</i>
Ling (heather)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Livelong (Orpine)	<i>Sedum telephium</i>
Lombardy poplar	<i>Populus fastigiata</i> (pyramidalis)
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Loosestrife, Yellow	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Lucerne	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Lyme-grass (Upright sea)	<i>Elymus arenarius</i>
Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>
Many seeded goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>
Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Marigold, Common garden	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
Majoram (wild)	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Marram (grass)	<i>Ammophila arundinacea</i> (Psamma arenaria)
Marsh plume-thistle	<i>Cnicus palustris</i>
Marsh saw-grass	<i>Cladium mariscus</i>
Marsh sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus palustris</i>
Marsh-trefoil (bogbean) (buckbean)	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Mat-grass (mat-weed)	<i>Nardus stricta</i>
May (whitethorn) (hawthorn)	<i>Cratægus oxyacantha</i>
Meadow-grass, Annual or Common	<i>Poa annua</i>
Meadow-rue, Yellow	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>
Meadow (or white) saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>
Meadow soft-grass	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Meadow-sweet	<i>Spiræa ulmaria</i>
Meadow thistle	<i>Cnicus pratensis</i>

FOOD-PLANT.

Medick, Black (nonsuch)
 Melilot; Yellow (or field)
 Michaelmas daisy
 Mignonette, Garden
 „ Weld
 „ Wild
 Milfoil (yarrow)
 Milk-maids (lady's-smock) (cuckoo flower)
 Milk parsley (hog's fennel)
 Milkwort, Common
 Mint, Corn
 „ Hairy
 „ Spear (garden)
 „ Water
 Mock orange blossom (syringa)
 Monkshood
 Moss campion
 Mossy cyphel
 Mossy saxifrage
 Moth mullein
 Mountain ash (rowan)
 Mouse-ear chickweed
 „ „ Broad-leaved
 „ „ Field
 Mouse-grass (hair-grass).
 Mouse-ear hawk-weed
 Mud-rush
 Mugwort
 Mulberry
 Mullein, Black (or dark)
 „ Great
 „ Hoary (or yellow)
 „ Moth
 „ White
 Musk-thistle
 Narrow-leaved oat-grass
 Narrow-leaved (or ribwort) plantain
 Nasturtium (correct name is "Indian cress")
 Navel-wort (wall penny wort)
 Needle-whin (needle-furze) (needle-greenweed) (petty whin)
 Nettle, Common dead
 „ Purple (or red) dead
 „ Small stinging
 „ Stinging
 „ White dead (white archangel)
 Nettle-leaved bell-flower (canterbury bells)
 Nonsuch (black Medick)
 Nottingham catchfly
 Nut (hazel)
 Oak
 Oat-grass, Narrow-leaved
 Old-man (lad's love) (southern-wood)
 Old-man's beard (traveller's-joy)
 Oleander
 Orach
 „ Sea
 Orpine (livelong)
 Osier (See also "Sallows" and "Willows")
 „ Purple

SCIENTIFIC NAME.

Medicago lupulina
 Melilotus officinalis (arvensis)
 Aster novi belgii
 Reseda odorata
 „ luteola
 „ lutea
 Achillea millefolium
 Cardamine pratensis
 Peucedanum palustre
 Polygala vulgaris
 Mentha arvensis
 „ hirsuta
 „ viridis
 „ aquatica
 Philadelphus
 Aconitum napellus
 Silene acaulis
 Arenaria (Cherleria) sedoides
 Saxifraga hypnoides
 Verbascum blattaria
 Pyrus aucuparia
 Cerastium triviale
 „ glomeratum (vulgatum)
 „ arvense
 „
 Aira caryophylla
 Hieracium pilosella
 Juncus compressus, sub species Gerardi
 Artemisia vulgaris
 Morus
 Verbascum nigrum
 „ thapsus
 „ pulverulentum
 „ blattaria
 „ lychnitis
 Carduus nutans
 Avena pratensis
 Plantago lanceolata
 Tropæolum majus
 Cotyledon umbilicus
 Genista anglica
 Lamium vulgatum
 Lamium purpureum
 Urtica urens
 „ dioica
 Lamium album
 Campanula trachelium
 Medicago lupulina
 Silene nutans
 Corylus avellana
 Quercus robur
 Avena pratensis
 Artemisia abrotanum
 Clematis vitalba
 Nerium oleander
 Atriplex patula
 „ laciniata
 Sedum telephium
 Salix viminalis
 „ purpurea

FOOD-PLANT.

Paigle (cowslip)
 Pear, Wild
 Pegwood (skewerwood) (spindle-tree)
 Pellitory-of-the-wall
 Perforated St. John's-wort
 Persicaria, Common (or spotted)
 Petty-spurge
 Petty whin (needle-whin) (needle-furze) (needle greenweed)
 Pig (or earth) nut
 Pile-wort (lesser celandine)
 Pine, Scots
 Plantain, Buck's-horn
 " Greater
 " Lamb's-tongue
 " Narrow-leaved (or rib-wort)
 " Seaside
 Plum
 Poor man's weather-glass (Scarlet pimpernel)
 Poplar, Black
 " Grey
 " Lombardy
 " White
 " "Aspen," species of
 Portland spurge
 Portugal laurel
 Potato
 Prickly glass-wort (salt wort)
 Primrose
 Privet
 Purging buckthorn
 Purple (or red) clover
 Purple (or red) dead-nettle
 Purple-flowered small-reed (purple small-reed) (spear-leaved wood-reed)
 Purple heath, Common
 Purple loose-strife
 Purple melic-grass (blue, or purple, moor-grass) (lavender grass)
 Purple osier
 Purple small-reed (Purple-flowered small-reed) (spear-leaved wood-reed)

 Ragged robin
 Ragwort
 " Hoary
 Rape
 Raspberry, Wild
 Red-bartsia
 Red-bearberry
 Red-campion
 Red (or purple) clover
 Red-currant
 Red (or purple) dead nettle
 Red-geese-foot
 Red hemp-nettle
 Red whortleberry (Cowberry)
 Reed (great, common or ditch)
 Reed canary-grass (Gardener's Garters is a good substitute)
 Reed-mace Great (pokers)
 " " Lesser
 Reed meadow-grass
 Rest-harrow (spinous)

SCIENTIFIC NAME.

Primula veris
 Pyrus communis
 Euonymus europæus
 Parietaria officinalis
 Hypericum perforatum
 Polygonum persicaria
 Euphorbia peplus
 Genista anglica

 Conopodium (Bunium) denudatum
 Ranunculus ficaria
 Pinus sylvestris
 Plantago coronopus
 " major
 " media
 " lanceolata
 " maritima
 Prunus domestica
 Anagallis arvensis

 Populus nigra
 " canescens
 " fastigiata (pyramidalis)
 " alba
 " tremula
 Euphorbia portlandica
 Cerasus lusitanica
 Solanum tuberosum
 Salsola kali
 Primula vulgaris (acaulis)
 Ligustrum vulgare
 Rhamnus catharticus
 Trifolium pratense
 Lamium purpureum
 Calamagrostis lanceolata

 Erica cinerea
 Lythrum salicaria
 Molinia cærulea

 Salix purpurea
 Calamagrostis lanceolata

 Lychnis flos-cuculi
 Senecio jacobæa
 " erucifolius
 Brassica napus
 Rubus idæus
 Bartsia odontites
 Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
 Lychnis dioica (diurna)
 Trifolium pratense
 Ribes rubrum
 Lamium purpureum
 Chenopodium rubrum
 Galeopsis ladanum
 Vaccinium vitis-idæa
 Phragmites communis
 Phalaris arundinacea

 Typha latifolia
 " angustifolia
 Glyceria aquatica
 Ononis spinosa

FOOD-PLANT.

Rhubarb
 Ribbon-grass (Gardener's Garters)
 Ribwort (or narrow-leaved) Plantain
 Rock-rose (sun-cistus)
 Rock spurrey
 Rose (garden rose)
 „ Burnet (or Scotch) (wild)
 „ Dog (wild)
 „ Field (wild)
 Rough Brome-grass
 Rough-chervil
 Rough cocks-foot grass
 Rough hawk-bit
 Rowan (mountain-ash)
 Rush, Common or soft
 „ Field wood (cuckoo-grass)
 „ Great hairy wood
 „ Broad-leaved hairy wood
 „ Jointed (shining-fruited jointed rush)
 Rye
 Sainfoin
 Saint John's-wort (perforated Saint John's-wort)
 Salad-burnet (Common)
 Sallow (great round leaved). (See also "Osiers" and "Willows")
 Sallow, Eared
 „ Grey
 „ Dwarf (Dwarf silky willow)
 Salt-wort (prickly glass-wort)
 Sand couch-grass
 Sauce-alone (Jack-by-the-hedge) (garlic mustard)
 Saw-wort
 Saxifrage
 „ Alternate-leaved golden
 „ Golden
 „ Mossy
 „ White-meadow
 Scabious, Devil's-bit
 „ Field
 „ Sheep's-bit
 „ Small
 Scarlet pimpernel (poor man's weather glass)
 Scarlet-runner bean
 Scentless (or corn) mayweed (corn fever-few)
 Scots pine
 Scotch (or burnet) rose
 Scotch-thistle
 Sea-buckthorn
 Sea-holly (sea-eryngo)
 Sea-lavender
 Sea milkwort (black saltwort)
 Sea-orach
 Sea-pink (thrift)
 Sea-rocket
 Sea sand-wort
 Seaside-plantain
 Sea-spurge
 Sea star-wort
 Sea-thrift (sea-pink)

SCIENTIFIC NAME.

Rheum rhaponticum
 Phalaris arundinacea variegata
 Plantago lanceolata
 Helianthemum chamæcistus
 Spergula rupestris
 Rosa
 „ spinosissima
 „ canina
 „ arvensis
 Bromus asper
 Chærophyllum temulum
 Dactylis glomerata
 Leontodon hispidus
 Pyrus aucuparia
 Juncus effusus (conglomeratus)
 Luzula campestris
 „ maxima
 „ vernalis (pilosa)
 Juncus lamprocarpus
 Secale cereale
 Onobrychis vicifolia (sativa)
 Hypericum perforatum
 Poterium sanguisorba.
 Salix caprea
 „ aurita
 „ cinerea
 „ repens
 Salsola kali
 Agropyron junceum
 Sisymbrium alliaria
 Serratula tinctoria
 Saxifraga aizoides
 Chrysosplenium alternifolium
 „ oppositifolium
 Saxifraga hypnoides
 „ granulata
 Scabiosa succisa
 „ arvensis
 Jasione montana
 Scabiosa columbaria
 Anagallis arvensis
 Phaseolus vulgaris
 Matricaria inodora
 Pinus sylvestris
 Rosa spinosissima
 Onopordon acanthium (carduus acanthoides)
 Hippophaë rhamnoides
 Eryngium maritimum
 Statice limonium
 Glaux maritima
 Atriplex laciniata
 Armeria vulgaris (maritima)
 Cakile maritima
 Arenaria peploides
 Plantago maritima
 Euphorbia paralias
 Aster tripolium
 Armeria vulgaris (maritima)

FOOD-PLANT.

SCIENTIFIC NAME.

Sea-wormwood	<i>Artemisia maritima</i>
Sedge, Glaucous-heath	<i>Carex glauca</i>
„ Great common (greater bank-sedge)	„ <i>riparia</i>
Sedge, Lesser common (lesser bank-sedge)	„ <i>paludosa</i>
Sedge, Wood	„ <i>sylvatica</i>
Setterwort (stinking hellebore)	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>
Sheep's-bit scabious	<i>Jasione montana</i>
Sheep's fescue-grass	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Sheep's sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Shining-fruited jointed rush	<i>Juncus lamprocarpus</i>
Silver fir	<i>Abies (Picea) pectinata</i>
Skewerwood (spindle-tree) (pegwood)	<i>Euonymus europæus</i>
Sleepwort (stinking wall lettuce)	<i>Lactuca virosa</i>
Slender (or wood) false brome-grass	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
Sloe (blackthorn)	<i>Prunus communis (spinosa)</i>
Small (or field) bindweed (<i>convolvulus</i>)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia parvifolia</i>
Small (stinging) nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>
Small scabious	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>
Small-teasel	<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>
Smooth hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis virens</i>
Smooth-stalked meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Snap-dragon (dragon's mouth)	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Snow-berry	<i>Symphoricarpus racemosus</i>
Soft (or Common) rush	<i>Juncus effusus (conglomeratus)</i>
Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
„ Sheep's	„ <i>acetosella</i>
Southern-wood (old-man) (lad's-love)	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>
Sow-thistle (common)	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
„ Corn	„ <i>arvensis</i>
„ Marsh	„ <i>palustris</i>
Spanish catchfly	<i>Silene otites</i>
Spear-leaved wood-reed (Purple (-flowered) wood-reed)	<i>Calamagrostis lanceolata</i>
Spear (garden) mint	<i>Mentha viridis</i>
Spear-thistle	<i>Cnicus lanceolatus</i>
Spindle-tree (skewer-wood) (pegwood)	<i>Euonymus europæus</i>
Spotted (or common) persicaria (spotted knotweed)	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Spruce-fir	<i>Picea excelsa</i>
Spurge, Cypress	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
„ Petty	„ <i>peplus</i>
„ Portland	„ <i>portlandica</i>
„ Sea	„ <i>paralias</i>
„ Wood	„ <i>amygdaloides</i>
Spur-valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
Stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
„ „ Small	„ <i>urens</i>
Stinking chamomile (stinking may-weed)	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Stinking goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>
Stinking hellebore (setterwort)	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>
Stinking mayweed (stinking chamomile)	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Stinking wall lettuce (sleepwort)	<i>Lactuca virosa</i>
Stitchwort, Greater	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
Stonecrop, Biting	<i>Sedum acre</i>
Strawberry, Haut-bois (garden)	<i>Fragaria elatior</i>
„ Wild	„ <i>vesca</i>
Strawberry-tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Sun-cistus (rock-rose)	<i>Helianthemum chamæcistus</i>
Swallow-wort	<i>Asclepias cornuti</i>
Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Sweet-gale (bog-myrtle)	<i>Myrica gale</i>

FOOD-PLANT.

SCIENTIFIC NAME.

Sweet violet
 Sweet woodruff (this is a good substitute
 for the bedstraws)
 Sycamore
 Syringa, referred to in page 11, as
 attracting moths to its flowers, is
 correctly "Mock orange blossom"
 (not Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*)
 Tamarisk
 Tansy
 Tea-leaved willow
 Tea-tree
 Teasel, Small
 " Wild
 Thistle, Field (or creeping plume)
 " Marsh plume
 " Meadow
 " Musk
 " Scotch
 " Spear plume
 " Weltd
 " Woolly-headed
 Three-stamened (almond-leaved, or
 French) willow
 Thrift (sea-pink)
 Thyme
 " Wild
 Timothy-grass (cat's-tail grass)
 Toad-rush (toad-grass) (frog-grass)
 Tomato
 Trailing tormentil (cinquefoil)
 Traveller's-joy (old man's beard)
 Treacle-mustard, Wormseed
 Trefoil, Bird's-foot
 " Greater bird's-foot
 " Hop
 Tufted horse-shoe vetch
 Tufted-vetch
 Turfy hair-grass (tussock-grass)
 Turnip
 Tussock-grass (turfy hair-grass)
 Upright crowfoot
 Valerian, Great wild (or Cat's)
 Vetch, Bush
 " Common
 " Tufted
 " Wood
 " Yellow
 Vine, Grape
 Violet, Dog
 " Sweet
 Viper's bugloss
 Virginia creeper
 Wall penny-wort (navel-wort)
 Water bedstraw
 Water betony (water figwort)
 Water-cress
 Water-dock
 Water-dock, Great
 Water figwort (water betony)
 Water forget-me-not (water mouse-ear
 scorpion-grass)

Viola odorata
Asperula odorata
Acer pseudo-platanus
Philadelphus
Tamarix gallica
Tanacetum vulgare
Salix phylicifolia
Lycium barbarum
Dipsacus pilosus
 " *sylvestris*
Cnicus arvensis
 " *palustris*
 " *pratensis*
Carduus nutans
Onopordon acanthium (*Carduus*
acanthoides)
Cnicus lanceolatus
Carduus crispus
Cnicus eriophorus
Salix triandra
Armeria vulgaris (*maritima*)
Thymus
 " *serpyllum*
Phlæum pratense
Juncus bufonius
Lycopersicum esculentum
Potentilla reptans
Clematis vitalba
Erysimum cheiranthoides
Lotus corniculatus
 " *uliginosus* (*pilosus*)
Trifolium procumbens
Hippocrepis comosa
Vicia cracca
Deschampsia (*Aira*) *cæspitosa*
Brassica rapa
Deschampsia (*Aira*) *cæspitosa*
Ranunculus acris
Valeriana officinalis
Vicia sepium
 " *hirsuta* (*sativa*)
 " *cracca*
 " *sylvatica*
 " *lutea*
Vitis vinifera
Viola canina
 " *odorata*
Echium vulgare
Ampelopsis
Cotyledon umbilicus
Galium palustre
Scrophularia aquatica
Nasturtium officinale
Rumex aquaticus
 " *hydrolapathum*
Scrophularia aquatica
Myosotis palustris

FOOD-PLANT.

SCIENTIFIC NAME.

Water-mint
 Wayfaring-tree
 Weeping willow
 Weld mignonette
 Welshed thistle
 Wheat
 Whinberry (Whortleberry) (bilberry)
 (blaeberry)
 White archangel (white dead-nettle)
 White beak-rush
 White-beam
 White bottle (or bladder) campion
 White campion
 White (or Dutch) clover
 White dead-nettle (white archangel)
 White goosefoot
 White meadow saxifrage
 White mullein
 White poplar
 Whitethorn (may) (hawthorn)
 White tobacco
 White willow
 Whortleberry (bilberry) (blaeberry)
 (whinberry)
 Wild angelica
 Wild crab apple
 Wild carrot
 Wild (or dog's) chamomile
 Wild charlock (wild mustard)
 Wild (or gean) cherry
 Wild chervil (common beaked parsley)
 Wild hop
 Wild (least) lettuce
 Wild mignonette
 Wild mustard (wild charlock)
 Wild pansy (heartease)
 Wild pear
 Wild raspberry
 Wild (dog) rose
 Wild strawberry
 Wild teasel
 Wild thyme
 Willow. (See also "Osiers" and
 "Salallows")
 Willow, Almondleaved (or French)
 (three stamened)
 Willow, Bay-leaved
 .. Bedford
 .. Crack (withy)
 .. Dark-leaved
 .. Dwarf silky (dwarf willow)
 .. Tea-leaved
 .. Weeping
 .. White
 Willow-herb, Great hairy (codlins and
 cream)
 Winter cress
 Withy (crack willow)
 Woad waxen (dyer's-greenweed)
 Wood anemone
 Wood (or common) avens (herb bennet)
 Wood betony
 Woodbine (honeysuckle)
 Wood (or slender) false brome-grass
 Wood meadow-grass
 Wood-nut (hazel)

Mentha aquatica
Viburnum lantana
Salix babylonica
Reseda luteola
Carduus crispus
Agropyron (Triticum) sativum
Vaccinium myrtillus

Lamium album
Rhynchospora alba
Pyrus aria
Silene cucubalus (inflata)
Lychnis alba (vespertina)
Trifolium repens
Lamium album
Chenopodium album
Saxifraga granulata
Verbascum lychnitis
Populus alba
Cratægus oxyacantha
Nicotiana, affinis, and sylvestris
Salix alba
Vaccinium myrtillus

Angelica sylvestris
Pyrus malus
Daucus carota
Matricaria chamomilla
Brassica sinapistrum (arvensis)
Prunus avium
Anthriscus vulgaris
Humulus lupulus
Lactuca saligna
Reseda lutea
Brassica sinapistrum (arvensis)
Viola tricolor
Pyrus communis
Rubus idæus
Rosa canina
Fragaria vesca
Dipsacus sylvestris
Thymus serpyllum

Salix triandra
 .. pentandra
 .. russelliana
 .. fragilis
 .. nigricans
 .. repens
 .. phyllicifolia
 .. babylonica
 .. alba
Epilobium hirsutum

Barbarea vulgaris
Salix fragilis
Genista tinctoria
Anemone nemorosa
Geum urbanum
Stachys betonica
Lonicera periclymenum
Brachypodium sylvaticum
Poa nemoralis
Corylus avellana

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Woodruff, Sweet (this is a good substitute for the bedstraws)	<i>Asperula odorata</i>
Wood-rush, Great hairy (see also under "Rush")	<i>Luzula maxima</i>
Wood-sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>
Wood-sedge	<i>Carex sylvatica</i>
Wood small-reed (common wood-reed) (feather-top grass)	<i>Calamagrostis epigeios</i> (epigejos)
Wood-spurge	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>
Wood-vetch	<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>
Woody nightshade (bittersweet)	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Woolly-headed thistle	<i>Cnicus eriophorus</i>
Worm-seed treacle-mustard	<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>
Wormwood (Common)	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
" Field	" <i>campestris</i>
" Sea	" <i>maritima</i>
" Old-man, a species of	" <i>abrotanum</i>
Wound-wort, Hedge	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Wych-elm	<i>Ulmus montana</i>
Yarrow (milfoil)	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yellow balsam	<i>Impatiens noli-me-tangere</i>
Yellow (or lady's) bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i> (and var <i>maritimum</i>)
Yellow (iris) flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Yellow meadow-rue	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>
Yellow (or field) melilot	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (arvensis)
Yellow pea (meadow vetchling)	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Yellow rattle	<i>Rhinanthus crista-galli</i>
Yellow toadflax (yellow snapdragon)	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Yellow vetch	<i>Vicia lutea</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>

ALPHABETICAL INDEXES TO BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.

These are separated, the Butterflies preceding the Moths, thus following on the lines adopted in the Treatise.

The methods of use are illustrated below, viz: Presuming "Atropos" is in mind. Turn to this name in the Index; "Death's Head Hawk" is referred to, and details appear under the latter name, in its alphabetical position, in the Treatise. If the Systematic Arrangement is required the consecutive number is indicated by the figures "88," which appear opposite "Death's Head Hawk" in the Index.

It may be helpful to remark here that when a name has slipped the memory, try to recollect another closely allied species. If successful, find the latter's number in the Index, then turn to the same number in the Systematic Arrangement and probably the name originally required will be adjacent.

Where specific and varietal names are duplicated, the word (type) denotes which is typical.

A few moths of casual occurrence, or of doubtful British capture, are disposed of by a slight remark in the Index only and are marked thus †; those marked † are included in the Systematic Arrangement, but not in the Treatise.

The Indexes can be used as a guide to the excellent coloured plates shown in "South's" three volumes, "The Butterflies of the British Isles" and "The Moths of the British Isles," as with very few exceptions, which are indicated, the primary English names shown herein are the same as those used by that author.

BUTTERFLIES.	REFER TO :—	BUTTERFLIES.	REFER TO :—
Acis (late type)	Holly blue	Arion	Large Blue
" (")	Mazarine Blue	Arran Brown	Reputed British. 40
Acteon	Lulworth Skipper	Artaxerxes (var)	Brown Argus
Adippe	High Brown Fritillary	Artemis	Marsh Fritillary
Adonis	Adonis Blue	Astrarche	Brown Argus
Adonis Blue	69	Atalanta	Red Admiral
Ægeria	Speckled Wood	Athalia	Heath Fritillary
Ægon	Silver-studded Blue	Aurinia	Marsh Fritillary
Æthiops	Scotch Argus	Azure Blue	Holly Blue
Agestis	Brown Argus	Betica	Long-tailed Blue
Aglais	Dark Green Fritillary	Baticus	Long-tailed Blue
Alba (var)	Small Copper	Bath White	7
Albida (var)	Gatekeeper	Bedford Blue	Small Blue
Alderman	Red Admiral	Belisaria (var)	Peacock
Alexis	Brown Argus	Bella (var)	Purple Hairstreak
Alexis	Common Blue	Bellargus	Adonis Blue
Allous (var)	Brown Argus	Bellidice (var)	Bath White
Alsoides (var)	Small Blue	Betulae	Brown Hairstreak
Alsus	Small Blue	Black Hairstreak	51
Alveus	Reputed British "Skipper". 76	Black Hairstreak, of "E. Newman"	White Letter Hairstreak
Alveolus	Grizzled Skipper	Black-veined Brown	Milkweed
American Painted Lady	Reputed British. 22	Black-veined White	3
Annemata (var)	Meadow Brown	Blandina	Scotch Argus
Antiope	Camberwell Beauty	Blind Peacock	Peacock
Apollo	Reputed British "Apollo, The."	Bloxworth Blue	Short-tailed Blue
Apollo, The	Reputed British. 13.	Blue Speckt	Holly Blue
April Fritillary	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Brassicæ	Large White
Archippus	Milkweed	Brinestone	12
Arcua (var)	Common Blue	Brontes	Chequered Skipper
Arcte (var)	Ringlet	Brown Argus	66
Argiades	Short-tailed Blue	Brown Hairstreak	49
Argiolus (type)	Holly Blue	Bryonie (var)	Green-veined White
" (late type)	Mazarine Blue	Butlerow (var)	White Letter Hairstreak
Argus	Silver-studded Blue		

BUTTERFLIES.	REFER TO:—	BUTTERFLIES.	REFER TO:—
Cæca (var)	Ringlet	Coridon	Chalk Hill Blue
Cærulea (var)	Common Blue	Corydon	Chalk Hill Blue
C-album	Comma	Cratagi	Black-veined White
Camberwell Beauty	20	Crocus	Clouded Yellow
Camilla	White Admiral	Cyanosticta (var)	Peacock
Candida	Wood White	Cymon	Mazarine Blue
Candidus	Wood White	Daplidice	Bath White
Cardamines	Orange-tip	Dark Green	27
Cardui	Painted Lady	Dark Green Fritillary	Black Hairstreak
Carthami	Reputed British "Skipper."	Dark Hairstreak	Reputed British. 61.
Cassiope (var)	Small Mountain Ringlet	Dark Underwing Copper	Heath Fritillary
Castle Eden Argus	Brown Argus	Dark Underwing Fritillary	Large Heath
Ceronus (var)	Adonis Blue	Davus	Glanville Fritillary
Chalk Hill Blue	68	Delia	Reputed British "Weaver's
Chariclea (var)	Large white	Dia	Fritillary "
Charlotta (var)	Dark Green Fritillary	Didyma	Twin-spot Fritillary
Chequered Skipper	84	Dingy Skipper	78
Chryseis	Reputed British "Purple-edged	Dintensis (var)	Wood White
	Copper "	Dispar	Large Copper
Cinnus (var)	Adonis Blue	Doritis	Reputed British "Copper." 60
Cinxia	Glanville Fritillary	Duke of Burgundy Fritillary	74
Cinxia Major	Glanville Fritillary	Dullidge Fritillary	Glanville Fritillary
Circe	Reputed British "Copper." 60	Durham Argus	Brown Argus
Clara (var)	Holly Blue	Dusky-veined White	Green-veined White
Cl-obis	Holly Blue	Early White Cabbage Butterfly	Large White
Cleodoxa (var)	High Brown Fritillary	Educa	Clouded Yellow
Clifden Blue	Adonis Blue	Egeria	Speckled Wood
Clifton Blue	Adonis Blue	Egerides (var)	Speckled Wood
Clouded Yellow	11	Electra	Clouded Yellow
Comma, The	16	Eleus (var)	Small Copper
Comma	Silver-spotted Skipper	Enfield Eye	Speckled Wood
Common Blue	67	Eos (var)	Heath Fritillary
Common Copper	Small Copper	Epiphron	Small Mountain Ringlet
Coretas (var)	Short-tailed Blue		

BUTTERFLIES.	REFER TO :—	BUTTERFLIES.	REFER TO :—
Erysimi (var)	Wood White	Howard's White	Small White
Essex Skipper	80	Huntera	Reputed British "American Painted Lady"
Euphrosyne	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Hutchinsoni (var)	Comma
Euridice	Reputed British "Purple-edged Copper"	Hyacinthus	Adonis Blue
Flava (var)	Green-veined White	Hyle	Clouded Yellow
Fritillum (var)	Grizzled Skipper	Hyle (type)	Pale Clouded Yellow
Galatea	Marbled White	Hygiaea (var)	Camberwell Beauty
Galathea	Marbled White	Hyperanthus	Ringlet
Gatekeeper	45	Ianira	Meadow Brown
Glanville Fritillary	33	Icarinus (var)	Common Blue
Golden Copper	Reputed British "Scarce Copper"	Icarus	Common Blue
Golden Heath Eye	Small Heath	Ilicis	Reputed British "Hairstreak," 54
Gordius	Reputed British "Copper," 59	Io	Peacock
Grand Surprise	Camberwell Beauty	Iole (var)	Purple Emperor
Grayling	41	Iphis	Large Heath
Greasy Fritillary	Marsh Fritillary	Iris	Purple Emperor
Greater Silver-streaked Fritillary	Silver-washed Fritillary	Janira	Meadow Brown
Green Chequered White	Bath White	Jurtina	Meadow Brown
Green Hairstreak	55	Kirbyi	Pale Clouded Yellow
Greenish Half Mourner	Bath White	Laidion (var)	Large Heath
Green-veined White	6	Lanceolata (var)	Ringlet
Grizzled Skipper	75	Large Blue	73
Heath Fritillary	32	Large Copper	56
Hedge Brown	Gatekeeper	Large Garden White	Large White
Hedge Eye	Gatekeeper	Large Heath (type)	47
Helice (var)	Clouded Yellow	Large Heath	Gatekeeper
Hesperidis (var)	Orange-tip	Large Skipper	83
Hibernica (var)	Marsh Fritillary	Large-tailed Blue	Long-tailed Blue
High Brown Fritillary	25	Large Tortoiseshell	17
Hippothoë (used in error)	Large Copper	Large White	4
Hippothoë (type)	Reputed British "Purple-edged Copper,"	Large White Cabbage	Large White
Holly Blue	70		

BUTTERFLIES.	REFER TO:—	BUTTERFLIES.	REFER TO:—
Lathonia	Queen of Spain Fritillary	Metra (var)	Small White
Lathyri (var)	Wood White	Milkweed	36
Latona	Queen of Spain Fritillary	Mincki (var)	Gatekeeper
Lavateræ (var)	Grizzled Skipper	Minima	Small Blue
Lead Argus	Silver-studded Blue	Minimus	Small Blue
Lesser Silver-spotted Fritillary	Queen of Spain Fritillary	Monarch	Milkweed
Ligea	Reputed British "Arran Brown"	Mountain Ringlet	Small Mountain Ringlet
Linea	Small Skipper	Napææ (var)	Green-veined White
Lincola	Essex Skipper	Napi	Green-veined White
Lintneri (var)	Camberwell Beauty	Navarina (var)	Heath Fritillary
Little Blue	Small Blue	New Small Skipper	Essex Skipper
Long-tailed Blue	63	Nigrina (var)	White Admiral
Lucina	Duke of Burgundy Fritillary	Niobe	Reputed British "Niobe Fritillary."
Lucretia (var)	Chalk Hill Blue	Niobe Fritillary	Reputed British. 26
Lulworth Skipper	81	Obsoleta (var)	Chalk Hill Blue
Lutescens (var)	Comma	Obsoleta (var)	Heath Fritillary
Lyllus (var)	Small Heath	Obsoleta (var)	Ringlet
Machaon	Swallow-tail	Obsoleta (var)	Scotch Argus
Malvæ	Grizzled Skipper	Obsoleta (var)	Small Mountain Ringlet
Manchester Ringlet	Large Heath	Ocellata (var)	Small Heath
Marbled White	37	Ochracea (var)	Scotch Argus
Marmores, The	Marbled White	Orange-tip	8
Marmoris, The	Marbled White	Our Half-mourner	Marbled White
Marsh Fritillary	34	Painted Lady	21
Marsh Ringlet	Large Heath	Palæmon	Chequered Skipper
Maturna	Marsh Fritillary	Palæno	Pale Clouded Yellow
Mazarine Blue	72	Pale Brown Hairstreak	Reputed British. 53
Meadow Brown	44	Pale Clouded Yellow	10
Medea	Scotch Argus	Pallida (var)	Brown Hairstreak
Medon	Brown Argus	Pallida (var)	Comma
Megæra	Wall	Pamphilus	Small Heath
Melanotoxa (var)	Common Blue	Paniscus	Small Heath
Menippe	Milkweed		Chequered Skipper

BUTTERFLIES.	REFER TO:—	BUTTERFLIES.	REFER TO:—
Paphia	Silver-washed Fritillary	Rock Underwing	Grayling
Peacock	19	Rothleibii (var)	Large Heath
Pea-pod Argus	Long-tailed Blue	Rothleib's Marsh Ringlet	Large Heath
Pearl-bordered Likeness Fritillary	Heath Fritillary	Royal William	Swallow-tail
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	29	Rubi	Green Hairstreak
Pearl Skipper	Silver-spotted Skipper	Rutila	Reputed British "Dark Underwing Copper"
Phædra	Gatekeeper	Rutilus	
Phloxenus (var)	Large Heath	Sabellicæ (var)	Green-veined White
Phlæas	Small Copper	Safron	Clouded Yellow
Phlexippus	Milkweed	Salmacis (var)	Brown Argus
Plantain Fritillary	Glanville Fritillary	Sareptensis	Pale Clouded Yellow
Podalirius	Reputed British "Scarce Swallow-tail"	Scarce Copper	Reputed British, 58
Polaris (var)		Scarce Grizzled Skipper	Grizzled Skipper
Polychloros	Small Tortoiseshell	Scarce Marsh Ringlet	Large Heath
Polydama (var)	Large Tortoiseshell	Scarce Painted Lady	Reputed British; American Painted Lady
Polypheumus	Large Heath	Scarce Small Skipper	
Polysperchon (var)	Common Blue	Scarce Swallow-tail	Essex Skipper
Præclara (var)	Short-tailed Blue	Schmidtii (var)	Reputed British, 2
Prorsa	Marsh Fritillary	Scotch Argus	Small Copper
Pruui	White Admiral	Scotch Brown Argus	39
Purple-edged Copper	Black Hairstreak	Scotch White Spot	Brown Argus
Purple Emperor	Short-tailed Blue	Scotica (var)	Brown Argus
Purple Hairstreak	Reputed British, 57	Scotica (var)	Large Heath
Pyronia (var)	14	Selene	Marsh Fritillary
Quadrupuncta (var)	50	Selvedged Heath Eye	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary
Queen of England Fritillary	Heath Fritillary	Semete	
Queen of Spain Fritillary	Brown Argus	Semiargus	Small Heath
Quercus	Dark Green Fritillary	Short-tailed Blue	Grayling
Rapæ	28	Sibilla	Mazarine Blue
Red Admiral	Purple Hairstreak	Sibylla	64
Rhamnii	Small White	Silver-spotted Skipper	White Admiral
Ringlet	23	Silver-studded Blue	82
	Brimstone		65
	46		

BUTTERFLIES.	REFER TO :—	BUTTERFLIES.	REFER TO :—
Silver-washed Fritillary	24	Tithonus	Gatekeeper
Sinapis	71	Tunbridge Grayling	Grayling
Small Blue	62	Twin-spot Fritillary	Reputed British. 35
Small Copper	Small White	Typhon	Large Heath
Small Garden White	48	Urtica	Small Tortoiseshell
Small Heath	Gatekeeper		
Small Meadow Brown	38	Valesina (var)	Silver-washed Fritillary
Small Mountain Ringlet	30	Valezina (var)	Silver-washed Fritillary
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Small Mountain Ringlet	Virgaurea	Reputed British "Scarce Copper"
Small Ringlet	79	Virginensis	" " "American
Small Skipper	Short-tailed Blue		" " "Painted Lady"
Small-tailed Blue	18	W-album	White Letter Hairstreak
Small Tortoiseshell	5	Wall, The	43
Small White	Small White	Wall Brown	Wall
Small White Cabbage	42	Weaver's Fritillary	Reputed British. 31
Speckled Wood	Reputed British "Pale Brown Hairstreak"	White Admirable	White Admiral
Spini	Brown Hairstreak	White Admiral	15
Spinosa (var)	Clouded Yellow	White Bordered	Camberwell Beauty
Spotted Saffron	Heath Fritillary	White-letter Hairstreak	52
Straw May Fritillary	1	White Petticoat	Camberwell Beauty
Swallow-tail	Large Skipper	Willow Beauty	Camberwell Beauty
Sylvanus	Chalk Hill Blue	Wood Argus	Speckled Wood
Syngrapha (var)		Wood White	9
Tages	Dingy Skipper		
Taras (var)	Grizzled Skipper		
Tessellata (var)	Heath Fritillary		
Testudo (var)	Large Tortoiseshell		
Thaumas	Small Skipper		
Thetis	Adonis Blue		
Tiphon	Large Heath		
Tiphys	Chalk Hill Blue		
Tiresias	Short-tailed Blue		

MOTHS.

MOTHS.	REFER TO:—	MOTHS.	REFER TO:—
Abbreviata	Brindled Pug	Affinitata	Rivulet
Abietaria (late type)	Engrailed	Agathina	Heath Rustic
" (type)	Satin "Beauty" ("Carpet")	Agrotoides	Lunar Underwing
Abjecta	Crescent Striped	Albicillata	Beautiful Carpet
Abrotani (no English name)	Page 121, after "Y"	Albicollis	Pale Shoulder
Abruptaria	Waved Umber	Albicolon	White Colon
Absinthiata	Wormwood Pug	Albida	Powdered Wainscot
Absinthii	Wormwood	Albidaria	Grey Scalloped Bar
Aceris	Sycamore	Albilinea	Marbled White-spot
+Acetosellæ (one, Oct. 26th, 1895,	446 (no English name)	Albimacula	White Spot
Arlington, Sussex. "South,"		Albipuncta	White-point
vol. 2, page 9)		Albipunctata	White-spotted Pug
Achillæ (English name not in	Slender Scotch Burnet	Albistrigalis	White-line Snout
"South's")		Albocrenata	Broken-barred Carpet
Adæquata	Pretty Pinion	Albovenosa	Powdered Wainscot
Adusta	Dark Brocade	Albula	Kent Black Arches
Adustata	Scorched Carpet	Albulalis	"
Advena	Pale Shining Brown	Albulata	Grass Rivulet
Advenaria	Little Thorn	Alchemillata	Small Rivulet
Ænea	Mathew's Wainscot	Alchymist	528
"	Small Purple Barred	Alchymista	Alchymist
Ærugula	Scarce Black Arches	Alder	212
Æscularia	March	"	102
Æsculi	Leopard	Algeæ	Tree Lichen Beauty
Æstiva	Barred Hook-tip	Alinea	Fenn's Wainscot
Æstivaria	Purple Thorn	Allantiformis	Orange-tailed Clearwing
Æthiops	Common Emerald	Allied Wave	Weaver's Wave
"	Dark Arches	Alni	Alder
"	Marbled Minor	Alniaria (type)	Canary-shouldered Thorn
Afinis	Small Dark Yellow Underwing	" (late type)	Large Thorn
	Lesser-spotted Pinion	Alopecurus	Clouded-bordered Brindle

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Alpina	Northern Dart	Antiqua	Vapourer
Alpium	Scarce Merveille-du-Jour	Antiquus	310
Alsines	Uncertain	Antler	Bordered Beauty
Alternata (? type)	Common Carpet	Apiciaria	Hornet
" (type)	Sharp-angled Peacock	Apiformis	Common Wave
Amata	Blood Vein	Approximata	Merveille du Jour
Amataria	" Rustic	Aprilina	White-line Dart
Ambigua	"	Arbuti	Small Yellow Underwing
Ambiguous	White Speck	Arceuthata	Edinburgh Pug
American Wainscot	Sharp-angled Carpet	Archer's Dart	227
Anniculata	Scarce Chocolate-tip	Arctaria	Barred Carpet
Anachoreta	Small	Arcuata	Common Wainscot
Anastomosis	"	Arcuosa	Small Dotted Buff
Anceps (? type)	Great Prominent	Areola	Early Grey
" (late type)	Large Nutmeg	Argent and Sable	670
+Ancilla	Index under Handmaid	Argentea	Clouded-bordered Brindle
Andrenaformis	Orange-tailed Clearwing	"	Lesser Satin
Angelicata	White-Spotted Pug	" (type) (one Dedingtonstone,	Powdered Wainscot
Angle-barred Pug	733	+ " " old record)	(No English name, belongs genus Cucullia)
Angle Shades	368	Argentula	Silver Barred
Angle-striped	Angle-striped Sallow	Argillacea	Barrett's Marbled Coronet
Angle-striped Sallow	443	Argillacearia	Annulet
Anglicata (var)	Edinburgh Pug	Armigera	Scarce Bordered Straw
" (? type)	Tamarisk Pug	Artemisiæ (no English name)	Page 121, after "Y." 486
Angularia (late type)	August Thorn	Arundineta	Brown-veined Wainscot
" (type)	Speckled Beauty	Arundinis (? type)	Bulrush Wainscot
Angustifasciata	Barred Carpet	Arundinis, male of	Reed Leopard
Annosata	Grey Mountain Carpet	Asella	Triangle
Annulata	Mocha	Asellus	Triangle
Annulet	819	Ash Pug	734
Anomala	Anomalous	Ash-tree Pug	Ash Pug
Anomalatæ	"	Ashworthii	Ashworth's Rustic
Anomalous	412		
Anthracinaria	Annulet		

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Ashworth's Rustic	248	Aversata	Riband Wave
Asiliformis (late type)	Clear Underwing	Badiata	Shoulder Stripe
" " "	Yellow-legged Clearwing	Badiofasciata	Dun-bar
Assimilata	Currant Pug	Baia	Dotted Clay
Assimilis	Northern Arches	Baja	" "
Associata	Spinach	Bajularia	Blotched Emerald
Asteris	Star-wort	Bandanae	Netted Pug
Atlantica	Yellow Shell	Bankiana	Silver Barred
Atomaria	Common Heath	Barbalis	Common Fanfoot
Atrata	Chimney Sweeper	Barberry Carpet	689
Aurifasciaria	Vestal	Barred Carpet	682
Atriplicis	Orache	" Chestnut	265
Auropos	Death's-Head Hawk	" Hook-tip	164
Augur	Double Dart	" Minor	Least Minor
August Thorn	768	" Red	765
Aurago	Barred Sallow	" Rivulet	679
Aurantia	Sallow	" Sallow	458
" "	Six-spot Burnet	" Scallop	Beautiful Hook-tip
Aurantiago	Orange Sallow	" Straw	633
Aurantiaria	Scarce Umber	" Tooth-striped	615
Aureola	Orange Footman	" Umber	764
Auricoma	Scarce Dagger	" Wave	Lewes Wave
Auriflua	Yellow Tail	" White	Broad-barred White
Auroraria	Purple-bordered Gold	" Yellow	634
Australis	Feathered Brindie	Barretti	Barrett's Marbled Coronet
Autumnal (filigrammaria)	Small Autumnal Carpet	Barrett's Marbled Coronet	296
Autumnal Carpet	Autumn Green Carpet	Basalis	Five-spot Burnet
Autumnal Moth (autumnata)	657	Basilinea	Rustic Shoulder-knot
Autumnal Rustic	254	Batis	Peach Blossom
Autumnaria (var)	Autumnal Moth	Beaded Chestnut	455
Autumnaria (type)	Large Thorn	Beautiful Arches	313
" "	Autumnal Moth	" Brocade (contigua)	290
Autumn Green Carpet	640	" "	Beautiful Arches
Avellana	Festoon	" (satyra porphyrea)	

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Beautiful Carpet	671	Bifida	Poplar Kitten
" Coronet	White Spot	Bilberry Pug	746
" Golden Y	518	Bilineata	Yellow Shell
" Gothic	324	Bilunaria	Early Thorn
" Hook-tip	536	Bimaculata	White-pinion Spotted
" Pug	Toadflax Pug	Bimaculosa	Double-spot Brocade
" Snout	545	Binaria	Oak Hook-tip
" Swift	Map-winged Swift	Binula	"
" Yellow Underwing	487	Bioboleta	Mocha
Bedstraw Carpet	Galium Carpet	Bipunctaria	Chalk Carpet
" Hawk	93	Bipunctata	Silky Wainscot
Beech-green Carpet	651	Bird's-wing	599
Beech Pug	Satyr Pug	Bisetata	351
Bee Hawk	Broad-bordered Bee Hawk	Bistortata	Small Fan-footed Wave
Belgaria	Grey Scalloped Bar	Bithynica	Engrailed
Bella	Small Square Spot	Biundularia (late type)	Scarlet Tiger
Belle (plumbaria)	Lead Belle	(" ")	Engrailed
" (sacrararia)	Vestai	Bivirgæ	Small Engrailed
Belted Beauty	799	Black Arches	Grey Dagger
Bembeciformis	Lunar Hornet	Black-banded	146
Berberata	Barberry Carpet	Collar	360
Betony Shark	Water Betony	Footman	259
Betularia	Peppered	Heath Moth	Red-necked Footman
Biangulata	Cloaked Carpet	Mountain Moth	Waved Black
Bicolor (a)	White Prominent	-neck	821
Bicolorana	Scarce Silver Lines	Rustic	534
Bicolorata	Blue-bordered Carpet	-veined (Moth)	354
Bicoloria (type)	Cloaked Minor	V-moth (Continental)	832
Bicoloria (")	White Prominent	+ feeds on oak, lime and beech ;	144 (" South," vol. 1 ; page 94)
" Bicuspis	Alder Kitten	imago June. ? British)	
Bidens	Grey Dagger	Blanda	Rustic
Bidentata	Scalloped Hazel	Blandiata	Pretty Pinion
Bifaciata	Barred Rivulet	Bleached Pug	707
Bifasciata	"	"	

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Blomeri	Blomer's Rivulet	Brindled Green	315
Bloomer's Rivulet	696	" Ochre	357
Blood-vein	593	" Pug	737
Blossom Underwing	430	" White-spot	815
Blotched Emerald	558	Broad-bordered White	306
Bloxworth Snout	547	Broad-bordered Bee Hawk	100
Blue-bordered Carpet	673	" " Five-spotted	Five-spot Burnet
Blue Underwing	Clifden Nonpareil	" " White Underwing	489
Bombyliformis	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk	" " Yellow	275
Bondii	Bond's Wainscot	Broken-barred Carpet	635
Bond's Wainscot	387	Broom	291
Bordered Beauty	783	" Scallop	Dentated Pug
" Gothic	307	" -tip	614
" Grey	826	Brown Dart	Deep-brown Dart
" Lime-speck Pug	Bordered Pug	" Feathered Rustic	Brown Rustic
" Pug	724	" -line Bright-eye	409
" Sallow	492	" Marbled Carpet	Common Marbled Carpet
" Straw	495	" Rustic	423
" White	825	" Scallop	625
Borealis	Brown-spot Pinion	" Silver-line	829
"	Ruby Tiger	" -spot Pinion	456
Boreata	Northern Winter	" -tail	140
Bractea	Gold Spangle	" -veined Wainscot	380
Bradyporina	Miller	Brunata	Winter
Brassicæ	Cabbage	Brunnea	Lunar Underwing
Brevilinea	Fenn's Wainscot	" (type)	Northern Drab
Brick	453	"	Purple Clay
Bright-lin. Brown-eye	286	"	Red Sword Grass
Brighton Wainscot	390	Brunneata (type)	Satellite
Bright Wave	590	"	Rannoch Looper
Brimstone	782	Brussels Lace	Waved Umber
Brindle-barred Yellow	Yellow-barred Brindle		811
Brindled Beauty	800		
" Crescent	Green-brindled Crescent		

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Bucephala		Campion	302
Buff Arches	Buff-tip	Can	Middle-banded Minor
" Ermine	127	Canaria	Canary-shouldered Thorn
" Footman	178	Canary-shouldered Thorn	769
" -tip	198	Candelarum	248
Bulrush Wainscot	123	Candelisequa	Sycamore
+ Burnet (will eat plantain and dock, larve hibernata; ? British)	376	Candidata	Small White Wave
Burnet Companion	843 (not shown by "South ")	Caniola	Hoary Footman
" Noctua	525	Cannæ	Reed Wainscot
" Pug	Burnet Companion	Capper's Acidalia	Weaver's Wave
Burnished Brass	Pimpinel Pug	Capsicola	Lychnis
Bur-reed Wainscot	512	Capsophila	Tawny Shears
Butterbur	Webb's Wainscot	Captuncula	Least Minor
Buttoned Snout	374	Capucina (? type)	Coxcomb Prominent
	548	"	Green-brindled Crescent
		Carbonaria (type)	Netted Mountain
		" (late type)	Waved Black
Cabbage	233	Carmelita	Scarce Prominent
Ceruleocephala	Figure of Eight	Carnica	Index under Mountain Rustic
Cerulescens	Red Underwing	Carpinaria	August Thorn
Cæsia	Grey	Carpinata	Early Tooth-striped
Cæsiata	Grey Mountain Carpet	Carpini	Emperor
Caia	Garden Tiger	Carpophaga	Tawny Shears
Caja	" "	Carthami	Purple Marbled
Calceata	Annulet	Cassinea	Sprawler
Caliginosa	Reddish Buff	Castanea (type)	Neglected Rustic
Calluna	Northern Eggar	Castanea (type)	Reed Leopard
Callunaria	Satyr Pug	Castigata	Grey Pug
Cambria	Welsh Wave	Castrensis	Ground Lackey
Cambriaria	"	Cauchyana	Satyr Pug
Cambria Wave	"	+ Cecropia (one	(No English name, belongs genus Samia)
Camelina	Coxcomb Prominent	July, 1906; in America eats wild plum and spins large cocoon on plant)	
Campanula Pug	711	Celerio	
Campanulata	Campanula Pug		Silver-striped Hawk

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Centaureata	Line-speck Pug	Chryson	Scarce Burnished Brass
Centonalis	Scarce Black Arches	Chrysorrhoea	Brown-tail
Centrago	Centre-barred Sallow	Chrysozona	Small Ranunculus
Centrumnotata	449 Common Marbled Carpet	Cinctaria	Ringed Carpet
Cerago	Sallow	Cinerascens	Black Mountain Moth
Cerasi	Common Quaker	Cineræ	Golden-rod Brindle
Cerinus	Six-spot Burnet	Cinerea (type)	Slender Pug
Certata	Scarce Tissue	Cinereata	Light Feathered Rustic
Cervinaria	Mallow	"	July Highflyer
Cervinata	"	Cinnabar	Tissue
Cespitis	Hedge Rustic	Circellaris	190 Brick
Chacrophyllata	Chimney Sweeper	Circellata	Dotted Border Wave
+Chalcitis	Index under Golden Twin-spot	Circellate	" " "
Chalk Carpet (bipunctaria)	606	Circellated Wave	" " "
" (procollata)	Pretty Chalk Carpet	Cistus Forester	847
Chamomile Shark	483	Citrigo	Orange Sallow
Chamomillæ	Chamomile Shark	Citraria	Yellow Belle
Chaonia	Lunar Marbled Brown	Citrina	Narrow-bordered Five-spot
Characterca	Clouded Brindle		Burnet
Chenopodii	Nutmeg	Clathrata	Latticed Heath
Chestnut	465	Clay	408
Chestnut-coloured Carpet	642	Clay Fan-foot	543
Chevron	630	Clay Triple-lines	596
Chi	Grey Chi	Clear Underwing	855
Chimney-sweeper	609	Cliffden Nonpareil	529
Chinese Character	166	Cloaked Carpet	669
Chlorana	Cream-bordered Green Pea	" Minor	342
Chocolate-tip	124	" Pug	743
Christyi	November	Clouded Border	757
Chrysanthemi	Chamomile Shark	Clouded-bordered Brindle	344
"	Six-spot Burnet	Clouded Brindle	349
Chrysidiformis	Fiery Clearwing	" Buff	182
Chrystitis	Burnished Brass	" Carpet	Phoenix

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Clouded Chalk Carpet	Pretty Chalk Carpet 134	Common White Wave	762
" Drab	755	" Yellow Underwing	Large Yellow Underwing
" Magpie	761	Complanula	Scarce Footman
C-nigrum	Setaceous Hebrew Character	Compta	Common Footman
Coarctata	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	Concinnata	Varied Coronet
"	Pretty Pinion	Concolor	Common Marbled Carpet
"	Purple Bar " Carpet "	Concolorous (Wainscot)	Concolorous
Coast Dart	232	Conflua	386
Ctenosa	Reed Tussock	Conformis	Ingrailed Clay
Cognata	Chestnut-coloured Carpet	Conformist	Conformist
Combusta	Clouded-bordered Brindle	Confusa	471
Comes	Lesser Yellow Underwing	Confusalis	New Forest Burnet
Comitata	Dark Spinach	Confused	Least Black Arches
Comma	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	Congener	332
Commanolata	Common Marbled Carpet	Conigera	Suspected
Common Carpet	666	Conjuncta	Brown-line Bright-eye
" Dagger	Grey Dagger	Conjunctaria	Six-spot Burnet
" Dart	Turnip	Connexa	Many-lined
" Emerald	562	Consequa	Union Rustic
" Fan-foot	544	Consignata	Lesser Yellow Underwing
" Footman	200	Consobrinaria	Pinion-spotted Pug
" Heath	824	Consonaria	Willow Beauty
" Magpie	Magpie	Consortaria	Square Spot
" Marbled Carpet	636	Conspersa	Pale Oak Beauty
" Pug	714	Conspicillaris	Marbled Coronet
" Quaker	432	Conspicua	Silver Cloud
" Rustic	337	Constrictata	Frosted Yellow
" Shark	Shark	Contigua	Thyme Pug
" Swift	870	Conversaria	Beautiful Brocade
" Tiger	Garden Tiger	Convoluti	Weaver's Wave
" Vapourer	Vapourer	Convolutus Hawk	Mottled Beauty
" Wainscot	393	Copper Underwing	Convolvulus Hawk
" Wave	763		89
"			424

MOTHS.	REFER TO:—	MOTHS.	REFER TO:—
Coracina	Black Mountain Moth	Crepuscularia ("South," includes as var of Engrailed)	Small Engrailed
Corculata	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	Crescent	371
Cordigera	Small Dark Yellow Underwing	" Dart	231
Coronata	" V " Pug	" Striped-Rustic	330
Coronet	220	Cribralis	Dotted Fan-foot
" Pug	" V " Pug	Cribraria	Speckled Footman
Corticea	Dingy Shears	Cribrum	" "
" (type)	Heart and Club	Cribrumalis	Dotted Fan-foot
Corusca	Lunar-spotted Pinion	Crimson Speckled Footman	189
Corylaria	Orange	Crinanensis	Ear
Corylata	Broken-barred Carpet	Cristulalis	Least Black Arches
Coryli	Nut-tree Tussock	Croceago	Orange Underwing
Cosmopolitan	405	Crown	Coronet
Cossus	Goat Moth	Cruciata	Triangle
Costæstrigalis	Pinion-streaked Snout	Cruda	Small Quaker
Costovata	Garden Carpet	Cubicularis	Pale Mottled Willow
Cousin German	268	Cucubali	Campion
Coxcomb Prominent	119	Cuculla	Maple Prominent
C-nigrum	Setaceous Hebrew Character	Cucullata	Royal Mantle
Crabroniformis	Lunar Hornet	Cucullatella	Short-cloaked
Cracrae	Scarce Blackneck	Cucullina	Maple Prominent
+Crassa (? if British, "South," vol. 1, page 217)	249 (no English name)	Cudweed-Shark	484
		Culiciformis	Large Red-belted Clearwing
Crassalis	Beautiful Snout	Cultraria	Barred Hook-tip
Crassicornis	Large Wainscot	Cuneata	Large Emerald
Cratagata	Brimstone	Currant	Magpie
Cratægi	Pale Oak Eggar	Currant Clearwing	859
Cream-bordered Green	Cream-bordered Green Pea	" Pug	708
Cream-bordered Green Pea	172	Cursoria	Coast Dart
Cream Dark Wave	Dwarf Cream Wave	Curtisii	Lesser Yellow Underwing
Cream-dot Stripe	Buff Ermine	Curtula	Chocolate-tip
Cream-spot Tiger	184	Curzoni	Satyr Pug
Cream Wave	581	Cydoniata	Green Pug
Crenata	Dusky Marbled Brown		

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Cynipiformis		Degeneraria	Portland Ribbon Wave
Cytherea		Degenerata	Common Carpet
Cythisaria		Delamerensis	Kingrailed
Cytisaria		Delicate	406
Cytisi		Delphinii	Pease Blossom
Dagger		Deluna	Lunar Thorn
Dahlia		Delunaria	"
Dark Arches		Demolita	Argent and Sable
" -barred Carpet		Denotata	Campanula Pug
" Twin-spot Carpet		Dentata	747
" Bordered Beauty		Dentata	Shears
" Brocade		Deplana	Buff Footman
" Chestnut		Depressa	"
" Cream Wave		Depuncta	Plain Clay
" Crimson Underwing		Derasa	Buff Arches
Dagger		Derivatis	Clay Fan-foot
" Marbled Carpet		Deschangei	Streamer
" Prominent		Designata	Buff Ermine
" Spectacle		Dessilii	Flame Carpet
" Spinach		Destrigaria	Sand Dart
" Sword Grass		Desyllesi	Mottled Beauty
" Tussock		Devon Pug	Dumerils' Luperina
" Umber		Devonshire Wainscot	Bilberry Pug
Dark Yellow Underwing		Dew	403
Dartford Emerald		Dictaea	195
Dealbata		Dictaoides	Swallow Prominent
Deal Footman		Didyma	Lesser Swallow Prominent
Death's-head Hawk		Didymata	Common Rustic
De-biliata		Diffinis	Twin-spot Carpet
December		Diffua	White-spotted Pinion
Decolorata		Diluta	Northern Arches
Deep-brown Dart		Dilutaria (late type)	Lesser Lutestring
Defoliaria		"	Dwarf Cream Wave
			Silky Wave

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Dilutata	November	Dotted Footman	206
Dimidiata	Single Dotted Wave	" Rustic	243
Dingy Footman	199	Double-barred Rivulet	Barred Rivulet
" Mocha	598	Double Dart	253
" Rustic	Reddish Buff	Doubledayaria	Peppered
" Shears	445	Double Kidney	447
" Shell	692	" Line	410
Dipsacea	Marbled Clover	" Lobed	338
Dipsaceus	" "	" -spot Brocade	364
Dismal	Dingy Shears	" -spot Clay	Double Square-spot
Dispar	Gipsy	" -spotted Square-spot	" "
Disparata	Bordered Pug	" Square-spot	261
Dissimilis	Dog's Tooth	" -striped Pug	742
Dissoluta	Brown-veined Waistcoat	Drab Geometer	Drab Looper
Distinctaria	Thyme Pug	" Looper	608
Ditrapezium	Triple-spotted Clay	Drinker	156
Dodonea (Dodonaea)	Marbled Brown	Dromedarius	Iron Prominent
Dodoneata	Oak-tree Pug	Dubitata	Tissue
Dog's-tooth	288	Dumerillii	Dumeril's Luperina
Dolabraria	Scorched Wing	Dumerill's Rustic	" "
Dominula	Scarlet Tiger	Dumeril's Luperina	327
Dot	284	Dun-bar	442
Dotata (late type)	Barred Straw	Dun Footman	Dingy Footman
" Beauty	Spinach	Duplaris	Lesser Satin
" Border	Dotted Carpet	Dusky Brocade	333
" -bordered Cream Wave	793	" Carpet	Black Mountain Moth for remarks
" Border Umber	Dotted Border Wave	" Clearwing	Clear Underwing
" Border Wave	Dotted Border	" Cream Wave	Small Dusty Wave
" Buff	569	" -lemon Sallow	461
" Carpet	Small Dotted Buff	" Marbled Brown	107
" Chestnut	812	" Prominent	Dusky Marbled Brown
" Clay	467	" Sallow	318
" Fan-foot	256	" Shears	Barrett's Marbled Coronet
	542		

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Dusky Thorn	770	Erosaria	September Thorn
Dwarf Cream Wave	570	Erraticula	Rosy Minor
" Pug	701	Erythrocephala	Red-headed Chestnut
Dysodea	Small Ranunculus	Erythrostigma	Ear
Ear	372	Essex Emerald	559
Early	790	Euphorbiae (type)	Spurge Hawk
" Grey	475	Euphorbiae (type)	Sweet Gale
" Thorn	772	Euphorbiata	Drab Looper
" Tooth-striped	616	Evening Swift	Orange Swift
Eboracae	Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet	+Eversman's Rustic (fennica)	251 ("South," vol. 1, page 217)
Eburnata	Weaver's Wave	(one Derbyshire 1850)	
Echii	Viper's Bugloss	Exanthemaria	Common Wave
Ectypa	Common Wainscot	Exanthemata	"
Edda	Autumnal Rustic	Exclamationis	Heart and Dart
Edelsteni	Sussex Wainscot	Exigua	Small Mottled Willow
Edinburgh Pug	721	Exiguata	Mottled Pug
Effusaria	Broken-barrd Carpet	Exile	Northern Arches
+Egenaria	Index under Pauper Pug	Exoleta	Sword Grass
Electa (no English name)	Page 121, after "Y." 530.	Expallidata	Bleached Pug
Elephant	98	Expollita	Least Minor
Elinguaria	Scalloped Oak	Extensaria	Scarce Pug
Elpenor	Elephant	Extersaria	Brindled White-spot
Elutata	July Highflyer	Extranea	White Speck
Elymi	Lyme Grass	Extrema (type)	Concolorus
Emarginata	Small Scallop	"	Five-spot Burnet
Emortualis	Olive Crescent	Exulans	Scotch Burnet
Emperor	160	Exulis	Northern Arches
Empyrea	Flame Brocade	Eyed Hawk	87
Emutaria	Rosy Wave		
Engrailed	813	Fagaria	Grey Scalloped Bar
Eremita	Black Arches	Fagana	Green Silver Lines
Ericetaria	Bordered Grey	Fagi	Lobster
Ericetata	Heath Rivulet	Falcataria	Pebble Hook-tip
		Falcula	"
			"

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Flavescens	Bordered White	Frosted Green	135
"	Sallow	" Orange	375
"	Triangle	" Yellow	823
Flavicincta	Large Ranunculus	Fucata	Barred Sallow
Flavicinctata	Yellow-ringed Carpet	Fuciformis	Broad-bordered Bee Hawk
Flavicornis	Yellow Horned	Fuliginalis	Short-cloaked
Flavida	Powdered Wainscot	Fuliginaria	Waved Black
Flavilinea	Yellow-line Quaker	Fuliginea	Garden Dart
Flavillacearius	Grey Scalloped Bar	Fuliginosa	Ruby Tiger
Flavocincta	Large Ranunculus	Fulva	Small Wainscot
Flavofasciata	Sandy Carpet	Fulvago (late type)	Angle-striped Sallow
Flexula	Beautiful Hook-tip	Fulvago (type)	Sallow
Flexularia	Beautiful Hook-tip	Fulvata	Barred Yellow
Flounced Chestnut	454 (Flounced Rustic, helvola, of "South")	Fumata (type)	Frosted Yellow
Minor	Cloaked Minor	Fumosa	Smoky Wave
" Rustic (testacea)	325	Fumosæ	Blue-bordered Carpet
" Rustic (helvola)	Flounced Chestnut	Funalis	Netted Pug
Fluctuata	Garden Carpet	Furbelow	Festoon
Fluctuosa	Satin Carpet	Furcata	Herald
Fluviata	Gem	Furcifera	July Highflyer
Fontis	Beautiful Snout	Furcula	Conformist
Forester	846	Furcula	Sallow Kitten
Formiciformis	Red-tipped Clearwing	Furva	Cloaked Minor
Fortified Carpet	605	Fusca	Confused
Four-dotted Footman	196	Fusca	Small Purple Barred
Four-spotted	498	Fuscantaria	Sussex Wainscot
Four-spotted Footman	197	Fuscaria	Dusky Thorn
Fox	155	Fuscata	V. (moth)
Foxglove Pug	698	"	Dotted Border
Fraterna	Bulrush Wainscot	Fusconebulosa	Waved Umber
o Fraxinata	Ash Pug	Fusco-undata	Map-winged Swift
Fraxini	Clifden Nonpareil	Fuscovenosa	July Highflyer
Freyer's Pug	Edinburgh Pug	Fuscula	Dwarf Cream Wave
			Marbled White-spot

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Gaelica	Poplar Lutestring	Gnoma	Lesser Swallow Prominent
Galiata	Galium Carpet	Goat	850
Galii	Bedstraw Hawk	Golden-bordered Purple	Purple-bordered Gold
Gallicus Carpet	664	" Plusia	510
Gamma	Map-winged Swift	" -rod Brindle	474
Garden Carpet	Silver Y	" -rod Pug	715
" Dart	663	+Golden Twin-spot (one Kent, larva feeds on nettle, etc., imago May, also August : cocoon on plant)	516 (not shown by "South")
" Tiger	233		
Gelata	183		
Gem	Grey Mountain Carpet	Golden Wave	Blomer's Rivulet
Gemina	754	Gold Spangle	514
Geminatus	Dusky Brocade	" Spot	515
Geminipuncta	Twin-spotted Quaker	" Swift	871
Gemmaria	" Wainscot	" -tail	Yellow-tail
Genistæ	Willow Beauty	Gonostigma	Scarce Vapourer
Geryon	Light Brocade	Goodwin	Waved Carpet
Ghost	Cistus Forester	Goose-egg	Chinese Character
" Swift	867	Goossensata	Ling Pug
Gilvago	Ghost	Gothic	370
Gilvaria	Dusky-lemon Sallow	Gothica	Hebrew Character
Gipsy	Straw Belle	Gothicina	"
Glabra	145	Gracilis	"
Glabria	Red-headed Chestnut	" (type)	Double Kidney
Glaciata	Dotted Carpet	Graminis	Powdered Quaker
Glandifera	Grey Mountain Carpet	Grammica	Antler
Glarcosa	Marbled Green	Grass Eggar	Feathered Footman
Glauca	Autumnal Rustic	" Emerald	154
Glaucata	Glaucous Shears	" Rivulet	555
Glaucous Shears	Chinese Character	" Wave	678
Globularia	293	Great Brocade	835
Glycirrhizæ	Scarce Forester	" Egger	279
Glyphica	Five-spot Burnet	" Hawk	Oak Eggar
Gnaphalii	Burnet Companion	" Ermine	Elephant
	Cudweed		White Ermine

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Great Oak Beauty	808	Guenéa	Autumnal Moth
" Prominent	116	Guenée	Guenée's Luperina
Green Arches	278	Guenée's Luperina	326 ("South", shows as var of Flounced Rustic, testacea)
Green-brindled Crescent	363	Guenée's Pug	Satyr Pug
" " Dot	323		
" Carpet	652		
Greening's Wave	Weaver's Wave	Halterata	Seraphim
Green Forester	Forester	Hamula	Oak Hook-tip
" Pug	745	+Handmaid, ancilla (one Sussex over 50 years ago; on Continent feeds on lichens; reddish pupa in thin white silken web; imago in June)	844 (not shown by "South")
" Silver Lines	173		
Grey	282		
" Arches	817		
" Birch	610		
" Carpet	359		
" Chi	Grey		
" Coronet	215		
" Dagger			
" Marbled	Scarce Marbled		
" Mountain Carpet	660		
" Pine Carpet	641		
" Pug	718		
" Rustic			
" Scalloped Bar	Neglected Rustic		
" Shears	831		
" Shoulder-knot	Shears		
Grisealis	473		
Grisearia			
Griscata			
" (type)			
Griseola	Small Fan-foot		
Griseo-variegata	Grass Wave		
Grissette	Grass Rivulet		
Grossulariata	Grey Carpet		
Ground Lackey	Dingy Footman		
	Pine Beauty		
	Marsh Dagger		
	Magpie		
	148		
		Hebrew Character	429
		Hebridicola	Heath Rustic
		Hebudium	Foxglove Pug
		" Hecta	Grass Rivulet
		Hectus	Gold Swift
			"
			Scarce Hook-tip Argent and Sable
			" "
			Haworth's Pug
			" Minor
			Barred Rivulet
			329
			727
			Broken-barred Carpet
			Magpie
			438
			228
			236
			680
			244
			429
			Heath Rustic
			Foxglove Pug
			Grass Rivulet
			Gold Swift
			"

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Hedge Rustic Hellmanni Helveticaria Helveticata Helvola (late type) " (type) Hemerobia Heparata Hepatica Hera Herald Herbariata Herbida Hermelina Hessii Hethlandica " " Hexapterata Hibernica Hibernica Hibernicus Hippocastanaria Hippocrepidis Hirtaria Hispidaria Hispidus Hoary Footman Hoegel Holosericata Hook-tip Hornet Hornet Clearwing of the Osier Hornet Clearwing of the Poplar	309 Mere Wainscot Edinburgh Pug " Buff Footman Flounced Chestnut Muslin Footman Dingy Shell Clouded Brindle Jersey Tiger 509 Rusty Wave Green Arches Poplar Kitten Brown-veined Wainscot Ghost Marbled Coronet Red Carpet Seraphim Haworth's Minor Yellow Shell Antler Horse Chestnut Six-spot Burnet Brindled Beauty Small Brindled Beauty Beautiful Gothic 204 Lappet Silky Wave Scalloped Hook-tip 853 Lunar Hornet Hornet	Horse Chestnut Hospita Humeralis Humidialis Humiliata Humilis Humming-bird Hawk Humpertii Humuli Hyperborea Hypothous (one Crieff, Perth, July, 1873; "South," vol. 1, page 47) Ianthina Ichneumoniformis Icteritia Illicifolia Illunaria Illustraria Illustis Imbutata Imitaria Immaculata Immanata Immorata Immuta'a Impar Imperfecta Impluviata Impudens Impura Incanaria Incanata	818 Wood Tiger Cloaked Minor Marsh Oblique-barred Isle of Wight Wave Lunar Underwing 99 Pale Oak Beauty Ghost Northern Dart (No English name. This belongs to the genus Daphnis) Lesser Broad-border Six-bellied Clearwing Sallow Small Lappet Early Thorn Purple Thorn Purple Shades Manchester Treble-bar Small Blood-vein Twin-spotted Quaker Dark Marbled Carpet Lewes Wave Lesser Cream Wave Marbled Green Sallow May Highflyer Striped Wainscot Smoky Wainscot Small Dusty Wave Mullein Wave

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Incerta	Clouded Drab	Isogrammata	Haworth's Pug
Indigata	Ochreous Pug	Isolata	Yellow Shell
Infuscata	Dark Arches	Jacobææ	Cinnabar
"	July Highflyer	Jasioneata	Jasione Pug
"	May Highflyer	Jersey Tiger	712
"	Sycamore	Jubata	185
"	Yellow Shell	Juliaria	Dotted Carpet
Ingrailed Clay	264	July Highflyer	Early Thorn
Innotata	Angle-barrèd Pug	Juncta	684
Innuba	Large Yellow Underwing	Juniperata	Early Thorn
Inornata	Plain Wave	Juniper Carpet	Beautiful Golden Y
Inscripta	Plain Golden Y	Juniper Pug	Burnished Brass
Insigniata	Pinion-spotted Pug	Kent Arches	Juniper Carpet
Instabilis	Clouded Drab	Kent Black Arches	644
Insulata	Small Phoenix	Kentish Glory	740
Insulicola	Chevron	Knautiata	Kent Black Arches
Interjecta	Least Yellow Underwing	Knot Grass	170
Interjectaria	Dwarf Cream Wave	Labda	159
Intermedia	Minor Shoulder-knot	Lævis	Ling Pug
"	Waved Carpet	Lace Border	219
Interrogationis	Scarce Silver " Y "	Lacertinaria	Vestal
Interrupta	Transparent Burnet	Lacertula	Neglected Rustic
Inturbata	Maple Pug	Lackey	580
Iota	Guenée's Luperina	Lactearia	Scalloped Hook-tip
Iota (type)	Plain Golden Y	Lacteola	147
Irish Burnet	Transparent Burnet	Lacticolor	Little Emerald
Irish Footman	Hoary Footman	" "	Hoary Footman
Iris Wainscot	Webb's Wainscot	" "	Brimstone
Iron Prominent	113	" "	Magpie
Irregularis	Viper's Bugloss	" "	Index under Black V-moth
Irriguata	Marbled Pug	" "	
Irrorella	Dew	" "	
Isle of Wight Wave	571	" "	
Isogrammaria	Haworth's Pug	" "	
		+L-album (late type)	

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
L-album (type)	L-album Wainscot	Lead-coloured Drab	433
L-album Wainscot	402	Lead-coloured Pug	729
Lambda	Nonconformist	Leaden Footman	Northern Footman
Lanestrus	"	Leant Arches	Northern Black Arches
Lapidata	Small Eggar	Least Black Arches	169
Lappet	Slender-striped Rufous	Least-bordered Yellow Underwing	Least Yellow Underwing
Lapponaria	158	Least Carpet	566
Lapponia	Rannoch Brindled Beauty	" Grass Emerald	Little Emerald
Larch Pug	Pale Prominent	" Minor	343
Large Angle Shades	717	" Yellow Underwing	277
" Barred Carpet	Flane Brocade	Leopard	851
" Brown	Large Twin-spot Carpet	Leporina	Miller
" Dark Prominent	Marbled Tortrix	Lesser Belle	541
" Emerald	"	" Brindled Beauty	Small Brindled Beauty
" Ermine	115	" Broad-border	276
" Footman	556	Broad-bordered Underwing	Lesser Broad-border
" Marble-d Tortrix	White Ermine	" Cream Wave	582
" Nutmeg	Four-spotted Footman	" Fan-foot	Small Fan-foot
" Ranunculus	175	Flounced Rustic	Flounced Rustic
" Red-belted Clearwing	331	Ingrailed Clay	Ingrailed Clay
" Snout	358	Lesser Lutestring	133
" Thorn	862	" Satin	131
" Twin-spot Carpet	Snout	" Snout	Buttoned Snout
" Wainscot	767	" -spotted Pinion	440
" Yellow Underwing	646	" Swallow Prominent	111
Laricaria	391	" White-spotted Pinion	Lesser-spotted Pinion
Lariciata	274	" Yellow Underwing	272
Laticolor	Engrailed	Leucographa	White-marked
Latifasciata	Larch Pug	Leucomelas	Alchymist
Latruncula (var)	Orange Upperwing	Leuconota	Broad-barr'd White
Latruncula (late type)	November	Leucophaea	Feathered Ear
Latticed Heath	Marbled Minor	Leucophaearia	Spring Usher
Lead Belle	Rosy Minor	Leucostigma	Crescent
	830	Lewes Wave	584
	602		

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Libatrix	Herald	Lithoxylea	Light Arches
Lichenaula	Brussels Lace	Little Emerald	561
Lichen Beauty	Tree-lichen Beauty	" Thorn	785
Lichenea	Feathered Ranunculus	Littoralis (type)	Shore Wainscot
Lichenis	Marbled Green	" (type)	320 ("South," vol. 1, page 264)
Light Arches	345	name; imago obtained from occasional larva in imported tomatoes)	
" Brocade	287	Litura	Brown-spot Pinion
" Crimson Underwing	533	Liturata	Tawny-barred Angle
" Emerald	766	Livornica	Striped Hawk
" Feathered Rustic	229	Lobster	106
" Knot Grass	216	Lobulata	Early Tooth-striped
" Orange Underwing	553	London Wave	Rusty Wave
" Spectacle	Spectacle	Long-winged Pug	Angle-barred Pug
Lignata	Oblique Carpet	Lonicera	Narrow-bordered Five-spot
Ligniperda	Goat	Looping Chimney Sweeper	Burnet
Ligula	Dark Chestnut	Loreyi	Chimney Sweeper
Ligustri (type)	Coronet	Lota	Cosmopolitan
" "	Privet Hawk	Loti	Red-line Quaker
Lilac Beauty	775	Lover's Knot	Narrow-bordered Five-Spot
Limacodes	Festoon	Lubricipeda (this name has also been used for White Ermine)	Burnet
Limbaria	Frosted Yellow	Lucens	True Lover's Knot
Lime Hawk	85	Lucernea	Buff Ermine
Lime-speck Pug	697	Lucida	Ear
Limitata	Shaded Broad Bar	Lucidata	Northern Rustic
Linariata	Toadflag Pug	Lucipara	Pale Shoulder
Linearia	Clay Triple-lines	Luctuosa	Small Emerald
Lineata (type)	Black-veined (Moth)	Lunar Bordered Yellow Underwing	Small Angle Shades
" "	Striped Hawk	" Clearwing	Four-spotted
Lined Carpet	Many-lined		Lunar Yellow Underwing
Lincolata	Oblique Striped		Lunar Hornet
Ling Pug	710		
Literosa	Rosy Minor		
Lithargyria	Clay		
Lithorhiza	Early Grey		

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS	REFER TO :—
Lunar Double-stripe	527	Lychnis Shark	Striped Lychnis
" Hornet	854	Lychnitis	" "
Lunaria	Lunar Thorn	Lyme Grass	389
Lunaris	Double-stripe	Macilenta	Brick
Lunar Marbled Brown	109	" (type)	Yellow-line Quaker
Lunar-spotted Pinion	439	Macularia	Speckled Yellow
" Thorn	773	Maculata	" "
" Underwing	450	Madder Hawk	Bedstraw Hawk
Lunar Yellow Underwing	273	Mænata	Fortified Carpet
Luneburgensis	Deep-brown Dart	Maggie	756
Lunigera	Crescent Dart	Maiden's Blush	595
Lunosa	Lunar Underwing	Maid of Honour	Blotched Emerald
Lupulina	Common Swift	Maillardi	Northern Arches
Lupulinus	" "	Mallow	603
Luridata	Brindled White-spot	Manani	Grey
Lurideola	Common Footman	Manchester Treble-bar	612
Lutarella	Pigmy Footman	Mancuniata	Satin Wave
Lutea	Barred Sallow	Many-lined	750
" (type of "W. F. Kirby")	Buff Ermine	Maple Prominent	118
" "	Magpie	" Pug	732
" "	Mathew's Wainscot	Mapwinged Swift	869
" "	Pink-barred Sallow	Marbled Beauty	222
Luteago	Barrett's Marbled Coronet	" Bell	Large Marbled Tortrix
Luteata	Small Yellow Wave	" Brown	108
Luteolata	Brimstone	" Carpet	Dark Marbled Carpet
Lutescens	Five-spot Burnet	" Clover	493
" "	Jersey Tiger	" Green	298
" "	Narrow-bordered Five-spot	" Minor	223
" "	Burnet	" Pug	339
" "	Transparent Burnet	" Shears	700
Lutosa	Large Wainscot	" White-spot	Viper's Bugloss
Lutulenta	Deep-brown Dart	March	502
Lychnidis	Beaded Chestnut		795
Lychnis	301		

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Margaritaria	Light Emerald	Mendica	Muslin
Margaritosa	Pearly Underwing	Mensuraria	Shaded Broad-bar
Marginaria	Dotted Border	Menthastri	White Ermine
Marginata	Bordered Sallow	Menyanthidis	Light Knot Grass
"	Clouded Border	Mere Wainscot	388
"	Gem	Meridionalis	Lappet
"	Oak Eggar	Merularia	Spring Usher
Marginepunctata (late type)	Bordered Sallow	Merveille du Jour	365
" (type)	Dotted Border Wave	Mesomella	Four-dotted Footman
Maritima	Mullein Wave	Meticulosa	Angle Shades
" (type)	Marbled Clover	Mi	Mother Shipton
Marmorata	Silky Wainscot	Miata	Autumn Green Carpet
Marmorinaria	Dark Marbled Carpet	Micacea	Rosy Rustic
Marsh	Spring Usher	Middle-barred Minor	340
"	422	Miller	209
" Buff	Marsh	Miniata	Rosy Footman
" Carpet	638	Minima	Small Dotted Buff
" Dagger	213	Miniosa	Blossom Underwing
" Highflyer	Ruddy Highflyer	Minoides	Five-spot Burnet
" Oblique-barred	551	Minorata	Heath Rivulet
" Pug	730	Minor Shoulder-knot	317
Marvel du Jour	Merveille du Jour	Minos	Transparent Burnet
Mask	Mother Shipton	Minutata	Ling Pug
Mathewi	Small Grass Emerald	Mixta	Chestnut
Mathew's Wainscot	394	Mneste	Light Crimson Underwing
Matura	Straw Underwing	Mocha	597
Maura	Old Lady	Moeniata	Fortified Carpet
May Highflyer	685	Molybdeola	Northern Footman
Megacephala	Poplar Grey	Monacha	Black Arches
Melaleuca	Silver Cloud	Monacharia	Pale Brindled Beauty
Melana	November	Moneta	Golden Plusia
Melanocephala	Miller	Monoglypha	Dark Arches
Melanopa	Broad-bordered White Underwing	Montanata	Silver-ground Carpet
Melipot	New Forest Burnet	Monticola	Heath Rivulet

MOTHS.

Montivaga
Mormorata
Morpheus
Morrissii
Mother Shipton
Mottled Beauty (repandata)
" Grey
" Pug
" Rustic
" Umber
Mountain Burnet
" Drab
+ " Rustic (has been re-ferred to by some authorities as var of Northern Dart, hyperboreu)

Mouse

Mucida

Mullein

"

" Shark

" Wave

Multistrigaria

Multistrigata

Munda

Mundana

Mundata

Munitata

Muralis

Muraria

Muricata

Murinata

Musauaria

REFER TO :—

Sweet Gale
Dark Marbled Carpet
Mottled Rustic
Small Dotted Buff
524
807
Argent and Sable
654
739
413
794
Netted Mountain
Scotch Burnet
Northern Dart
247 ("South" apparently includes under Northern Dart, but makes no comment)

425

Red Chestnut

478

Mullein

583

Mottled Grey

"

Twin-spotted Quaker

Muslin Footman

Annulet

Red Carpet

Marbled Green

Mottled Beauty

Purple-bordered Gold

Drab Looper

Northern Spinach

MOTHS.

Muscaformis

Muscerda

Musculosa

Muslin (mendica)

"

" (mundana)

" Footman

Myopæformis

Myrice

Myricaria

Myrtillata

Myrtilli

Nana (? type)

"

Nanata

Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk

Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet

Narrow-winged Pug

Neapolisata

Nebulosa

Neglecta

Neglected (or Grey) Rustic

Nemoralis

Nerii

Nerved Wainscot

Netted Carpet

" Mountain

" Pug

Neurica (of most authors)

Neurica (of "Hübner")

Neustria

New Blackneck

" Forest Burnet

"

" Plusia

REFER TO :—

Thrift Clearwing

Dotted Footman

Brighton Wainscot

179

Muslin Footman

192

Red-belted Clearwing

Sweet Gale

Winter

Scotch Annulet

Beautiful Yellow Underwing

Marbled Coronet

Small Quaker

Narrow-winged Pug

101

841

736

Garden Carpet

Grey Arches

Neglected Rustic

255

Small Fan-foot

Oleander Hawk

Brown-veined Wainscot

628

822

704

Brown-veined Wainscot

Sussex Wainscot

Lackey

Scarce Blackneck

839

Golden Plusia

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Ni	519	Northern Brocade	Saxon
Nictitans	Ear	" Dart	246
Nigra (type)	Black Rustic	" Drab	436
"	Coronet	" Eggar (callunæ)	153 ("South" shows as var of Oak Eggar, quercus)
"	Dun-bar	Footman	202
"	Scalloped Hazel	Rustic	242
"	Small Engrailed	Shears	Grey
"	Triangle	" Silver Y	Scarce Silver Y
"	Twin-spot Carpet	" Spinach	631
Nigrescens	Dingy Shears	" Swift	Map-winged Swift
"	Flounced Rustic	" Winter	621
"	Lesser Yellow Underwing	Notata	Peacock (moth)
"	Suspected	Notha	Light Orange Underwing
Nigricans (type)	Garden Dart	November	656
"	Latticed Heath	Nubeculosa	Rannoch Sprawler
"	Twin-spotted Wainscot	Nubigena	Transparent Burnet
Nigricarius	Bordered White	Nubilata	Lesser Lutestring
Nigricata	Mottled Beauty	"	Mottled Grey
Nigristriaria	Grey Mountain Carpet	"	Netted Pug
Nigristriata ? (nigrostriata)	Silky Wainscot	Nupta	Red Underwing
Nigrocincta	Black-banded	Nutmeg	292
Nigrocostata	Silky Wainscot	Nut-tree Tussock	208
Nigrofasciaria	Clouded Border	Oak Beauty	801
Nigrofasciaria (type)	Streamers	" Eggar	152
Nigrofulvata	Tawny-barred Angle	" Hook-tip	163
Nigropunctata	Bilberry Pug	Oak-tree Pug	738
Nigrorubidea	Clouded-bordered Brindle	Obeliscata	Square-spot Dart
Nigrosericeata	Green Pug	Obfuscata	Grey Pine Carpet
Nigrostriata	Silky Wainscot	Obfuscaria	Scotch Annulet
"	Southern Wainscot	Obfuscaria	"
Niveata	Grass Rivulet	Obliquaria	Broom-tip
Nocturnata	Latticed Heath	Oblique Carpet	753
Nonconformist	472		
Northern Arches	316		

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Oblique Lined	Oblique Striped	Ocellata	Purple Bar " Carpet "
" Striped	507 Dinky Shell	Ocellatus	Eyed Hawk
Obliterata (type)	Grey Pine Carpet	Ochracea (type)	Frosted Orange
" (semi-type)	July Highflyer	"	Netted Pug
Oblongata	Lime-speck Pug	"	Powdered Wainscot
Obscura	Broad-barred White	Ochraceous Wave (perochraria)	Tawny Shears
"	Double Line	Ochrata	591 (" South," vol. 2, page 133)
"	Five-spot Burnet	Ochrea	Bright Wave
"	Lesser Satin	"	Buttoned Snout
"	Mathew's Wainscot	"	Dark Chestnut
"	Minor Shoulder-knot	"	Dun-bar
" (type)	Stout Dart	"	Flounced Chestnut
"	Transparent Burnet	"	Lesser-spotted Pinion
Obscuraria	Annulet	Ochreago	Marbled Coronet
Obscurata (type)	" Common Carpet	Ochrearia	Pink-barred Sallow
"	Mottled Umber	" (type)	Peppered
"	November	Ochreola	Yellow Belle
"	Yellow-ringed Carpet	Ochreous Pug	Buff Footman
Obscure Wainscot	398	Ochroleuca	702
" Wave	Dotted Border Wave	Ochroleucata	Dusky Sallow
Obscuriorata	Annulet	Octogesima	Twin-spot Carpet
Obsitalis	Bloxworth Snout	Ocularis	Figure of Eighty
Obsoleta	Emperor	Oculea	"
"	Gem	Old Lady	Common Rustic
"	Mocha	Oleagina (late type)	369
" (type)	Obscure Wainscot	" (type)	Brindled Ochre
"	Twin-spotted Wainscot	Oleander Hawk	Green Brindled Dot
"	Yellow-line Quaker	Oleracea	96
Obsoletaria	Common Heath	Olivacea	Bright-line Brown-eye
Obsoleta-straminea	Yellow-line Quaker	"	Coronet
Occulta	Great Brocade	"	Gem
Ocellaris	Pale-lemon Sallow	"	Grey Chi
		"	Northern Eggar

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Olivacea-fasciata	Northern Eggar	Oxydata	Tawny-speckled Pug
Olivana	Silver Barred	Pabulatricula	Union Rustic
Olivata	Beech-green Carpet	Paisley Pug	Grey Pug
Olive	448	Paleacea	Angle-striped Sallow
" Crescent	540	Pale Brindled Beauty	796
Onicronaria	Mocha	" Footman	Dingy Footman
Ononaria	Rest Harrow	" Grey Carpet	Grey Carpet
Oo	Heart	" -lemon Sallow	462
Operaria	Scotch Annulet	" Mottled Willow	418
Ophiogramma	Double Lobed	" Oak Beauty	809
Opima	Northern Drab	" Oak Eggar	149
Or	Poplar Lutestring	" Pinion	470
Orache	319	" Prominent	122
Orange	779	" Shining Brown	281
" Footman	205	" Shoulder	497
" Sallow	457	" -shouldered Brocade	289
" Swift	868	" Tussock	139
" -tailed Clearwing	858	Palleago	Dusky-lemon Sallow
" Underwing	552	Pallens	Common Wainscot
" Upperwing	463	Pallida	Bordered Straw
Orbicularia	Dingy Mocha	" "	Dun-bar
Orbona (late type) now Comes	Lesser Yellow Underwing	" "	Golden-rod Brindle
Orbona (type) late subsequa	Lunar Yellow Underwing	" "	Grey Arches
Orcadensis	Netted Pug	" "	Pale Oak Eggar
Orichalcea	Scarce Burnished Brass	" "	Red-line Quaker
Orion	Scarce Merveille du Jour	" "	Twin-spotted Quaker
Ornata	Lace Border	" Pallidaria (late type)	Bright Wave
Ornatix	Brown-spot Pinion	" "	Orange
Ornithopus	Grey Shoulder-knot	Palpalis	Buttoned Snout
Orobi	Five-spot Burnet	Palpina	Pale Prominent
Oseata (late type)	Dwarf Cream Wave	Paludata	Manchesier Treble-bar
" (" ")	Isle of Wight Wave	Paludis	Ear
Ostrina	Purple Marbled	Palumbaria	Lead Belle
Oxyacanthæ	Green-brindled Crescent		

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Palustris (sub species)	Five-spot Burnet	Pepper and Salt	Peppered
" (type)	Marsh	Peppered	802
Pantaria	Clouded Magpie	Percontationis	Plain Golden Y
Papilionaria	Large Emerald	Percontatrix	Beautiful Golden Y
Papyrata	Water Ermine	Peregrina	Stranger
+Par	Index under Scarce Marbled Green	Perfumaria	Willow Beauty
Parallelaria	Dark Bordered Beauty	Perfusca	Barred Chestnut
Parthenias	Orange Underwing	Perfusca	Iron Prominent
Parrot Carpet	Red-green Carpet	Perla	Common Marbled Carpet
Parva	Small Marbled	Pernotata	Marbled Beauty
Parvula	Blue-bordered Carpet	Perochraria (late type)	Satyr Pug
Pascuea	Feathered Brindle	"	Bright Wave
Passetii	Engrailed	Persicariae	Ochraceous Wave
"	Great Brocade	Persona	Dot
Pastinum	Blackneck	Perspicillaris	Scarlet Tiger
Pastoraria	Mullein Wave	Petasis	Purple Cloud
Pavonia	Emperor	Petraria	Butterbur
-minor	"	Petrificata	Brown Silver-line
+Pauper Pug (very old records, Wales and Isle of Wight, imago, July ? "Stainton")	Scarce Marbled 723 (not shown by "South")	Phacorrhæa	Pale Pinion
Peach Blossom	128	+Phegea	Brown-tail
Peacock (Moth)	787	Philanthiformis	Index under Burnet
Pearly Underwing	241	Phœbe	Thrift Clearwing
Pease Blossom	491	Phœnix	Three Humped 629
Pebble Hook-tip	161	Phragmitidis	Pen Wainscot
"	112	Picata	Cloaked Carpet
Pectinitaria	Green Carpet	Piccata	Water Carpet
Pedaria	Pale Brindled Beauty	Pickettaria	Orange
Peltigera	Bordered Straw	Pigmy Footman	Sloe Carpet
Pendularia	Birch Mocha	Pigra	203
Pennaria	Feathered Thorn	Pilicornis	Small Chocolate-tip
		Pilosaria	Large Wainscot
		Pilosellæ	Pale Brindled Beauty
			Transparent Burnet

Moths.	REFER TO :—	Moths.	REFER TO :—
Pimpinellata	Pimpinel Pug	Plumbeolata	Lead-Coloured Pug
Pimpinel Pug	705	Plumed Prominent	121
Pinastri (late type)	Bird's Wing	Plumigera	Plumed Prominent
" Beauty	Pine Hawk	Pod Lover	Tawny Shears
" Carpet	426	Polita	Dark Chestnut
" Hawk	643	Pollutaria	Clouded Border
Pinctaria	Rannoch Looper	Polyommata	Barred Tooth-striped
† Pine-tree Lappet	Index under Wild Pine-tree	Polygrammata	Many-lined
† Pini (of genus Dendrolimus (Eutricha))	Index under Wild Pine-tree	Polyodon (late type)	Dark Arches
Piniaria	Lappet	" Grey	Purple Cloud
Pinion-spotted Pug	Bordered White	" Hawk	211
Pinion-spotted Yellow	703	" Kitten	86
Pinion-streaked Snout	Speckled Yellow	" Lutestring	103
Piniperda	550	Popularis	130
Pink-barred Sallow	Pine Beauty	Populata	Feathered Gothic
Piperata	459	Populeti	Northern Spinach
Pisi	Shaded Pug	Populi (type)	Lead-coloured Drab
Pistacina	Broom	" "	December
Plaga	Beaded Chestnut	Porata	Poplar Hawk
Plagiata	Heart and Dart	Porcellus	False Mocha
Plain Clay	Treble-bar	Porphyræa (late type)	Small Elephant
" Golden Y	257	" "	Beautiful Arches
" Pug	517	Porritii	True Lover's Knot
" Red Minor	719	Portland	Water Carpet
" Wave	Clonked Minor	" "	240
Plantaginis	575	" Ribbon Wave	574
Plecta	Wood Tiger	Polatoria	Drinker
Plumaria	Flame Shoulder	Powdered	437
Plumbaria	Bordered Grey	" Quaker	221
Plumbata	Lead Belle	" Wainscot	Portland
Plumbea	Blue-bordered Carpet	Præcox	Green Arches
	Scarce Blackneck	Prasina (type)	Scarce Silver Lines
		" (? type)	Green Silver Lines
		Prasinana	Barred Red
		Prasinaria	

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Prataria Pretty Chalk Carpet " Pinion Primula Privet Hawk Proboscidalis Procellata Prodromaria Progenimaria Promissa Promutata Pronuba Propugnata Prosapia Prosapia Prospiciata Protea Proteus	Sub-angled Wave 674 681 Ingrailed Clay 90 Snout Pretty Chalk Carpet Oak Beauty Dotted Border Light Crimson Underwing Mullein Wave Large Yellow Underwing Flame Carpet Barred Red Grey Mountain Carpet Brindled Green " Grass Emerald Orange Phoenix Grey Dagger Red-green Carpet Pale Tussock Striped Wainscot Crimson Speckled Footman Foxglove Pug Blomer's Rivulet Beautiful Golden Y Barred Umber Small Quaker Doubled-striped Pug Maiden's Blush Smoky Wainscot Grey Birch	Punctulata Punica Purple and Gold Purple Bar ' Carpet ' Purple-barred Carpet " Yellow Purple-bordered Gold Purple Clay " Cloud " Marbled " Shades " Thorn Purpuralis Purpuraria Pusaria Pusillata Puss Pustulata Put Putrescens Putris Pygmaea Pygmaea Pyralia Pyralina Pyramidea Pyrina Pyrophila Pythonissata	Grey Birch Flounced Chestnut Purple-bordered Gold 672 Purple bar 601 564 263 352 499 511 774 Transparent Burnet Purple-barred Yellow Common White Wave Dwarf Pug 105 Blotched Emerald Shuttle-shaped Dart Devonshire Wainscot Flame Marsh Pug Pigmy Footman Barred Straw Lunar-spotted Pinion Copper Underwing Leopard Dotted Rustic Dark Marbled Carpet Four-spotted Footman Large Twin-spot Carpet " " Speckled Yellow

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Quadrupunctaria	Frosted Yellow	Red-headed	Red-headed Chestnut
Quadrupunctaria (type)	Jersey Tiger	" -headed Chestnut	464
Quadrupunctata	Pale Mottled Willow	" -line Quaker	451
Quaker	Common Quaker	" -necked Footman	191
Quercana	Scarce Silver Lines	" Sword Grass	477
Quercifolia	Lappet	" -tipped Clearwing	563
Quercinaria	August Thorn	" Twin-spot Carpet	649
Quercus	Oak Eggar	" Underwing	531
Radiata	Buff Ermine	" Wainscot	Reed Wainscot
" Radiatalis	Latticed Heath	Reed (Moth) (typhæ) (arundinis)	Bulrush Wainscot
Ramburi	Buttoned Snout	" (Moth) (castaneæ)	Red Leopard
Rannoch Brindled Beauty	Six-spot Burnet	" Leopard	852
" Geometer	798	" Tussock	142
" Looper	Rannoch Looper	" Wainscot	376
" Sprawler	828	Remissa	Dusky Brocade
Rare Bordered Sallow	362	Remutaria	Cream Wave
" Brindled Beauty	Scarce Bordered Straw	Remutata	" "
" Marbled Clover	Rannoch Brindled Beauty	Renago	Heart
" Silver Y	Spotted Clover	Renigera	Northern Rustic
" Wave	Ni	Repandata	Mottled Beauty
" Ravida	Lewes Wave	Reticulata (type)	554
Reclusa	Stout Dart	" "	Bordered Gothic
Rectangulata	Small Chocolate-tip	Retusa	Netted Carpet
Rectilinea	Green Pug	Revayana	Double Kidney
Red Arches	Saxon	Rhannata	Large Marbled Tortrix
" -belled Clearwing	Rosy Footman	Rhizolitha	Dark Umber
" Carpet	861	Rhomboidaria	Grey Shoulder-knot
" Chestnut	647	Rhomboidæa	Willow-Beauty
Reddish Buff	428	Riband Wave	Square-spotted Clay
" Light Arches	421	Ribbed Pug	576
" Red-green Carpet	346	" Streak	Thyme Pug
Red-green Carpet	639	Ribeata	Pinion-streaked Snout
		Ribesaria	Satin "Beauty" ("Carpet")
			Phoenix

MOTH.	REFER TO :—	MOTH.	REFER TO :—
Richmond Beauty	Lilac Beauty	Rubiginata (type)	Tawny Wave
Ridens	Frosted Green	Rubiginea	Dotted Chestnut
Ringed-Carpet	804	Rubricata	Tawny Wave
" Wave	Dotted Border Wave	Rubricollis	Red-necked Footman
Ripæ	Sand Dart	Rubricosa	Red Chestnut
Rivata	Wood Carpet	Ruby Clearwing	Fiery Clearwing
Rivulet	675	Ruby Tiger	180
Roboraria	Great Oak Beauty	Ruddy Carpet (rubidata)	690 (Flame of "South")
Roboris (late type)	Lunar Marbled Brown	Ruddy Highflyer	686
"	Oak Eggar	Rufa	Antler
Robsoni	Grey Arches	"	Brown-spot Pinion
Rosea	Autumnal Rustic	"	Chestnut
"	Early Grey	"	Dun-bar
"	Heath Rustic	"	Flounced Chestnut
"	Old Lady	"	Mathew's Wainscot
"	Scarce Silver Y	"	Red Chestnut
Rossica	Scarlet Tiger	"	Red-line Quaker
Rostralis	Buttoned Snout	"	Small Rufous
Rosy Footman	194	"	Suspected
" Marbled	505	Rufata	Broom-tip
" Marsh	252	Rufescens	Beautiful Snout
" Minor	341	"	Beautiful Yellow Underwing
" Rustic	373	"	Common Wainscot
" Wave	586	"	Fen Wainscot
Rotundaria	Common White Wave	"	Heart
Round-winged Muslin	193	"	Pale Pinion
Round-winged (White) Wave	Common White Wave	"	Powdered Quaker
Royal Mantle	687	Ruficinctata	Yellow-ringed Carpet
Rubencula	Middle-barred Minor	Ruficornis	Lunar Marbled Brown
Ruberata	Ruddy Highflyer	Ruficosta	Antler
Rubi (type)	Fox	Rufasciata	Double-striped Pug
Rubi (type)	Small Square Spot	Rufina	Flounced Chestnut
Rubidata	Ruddy Carpet	Rufolinea	Southern Wainscot
Rubiginata	Blue-bordered Carpet	Rufuncula	Cleaked Minor

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Rumicis	Knot Grass	Satin Beauty (altered from Satin Carpet, abietaria)	806
Rumica	Scarce Merveille du Jour	Satin Carpet (abietaria)	Satin "Beauty" ("Carpet")
Rupestrialis	Broad-bordered White Underwing	" " Wave	132
Rupicaparia	Early	" Satura	573
Rurea	Clouded-bordered Brindle	Saturata	Beautiful Arches
Russata	Common Marbled Carpet	Satyrata	Annulet
Russula	Clouded Buff	Satyr Pug	Satyr Pug
Rustic	416	Saucia	722
Rustica	Muslin	Saxon	Pearly Underwing
Rusticata	Least Carpet	Scabiosa	321
Rustic Shoulder-knot	334	Scabriuscula	Shaded Pug
Rusty Wave	567	Scalloped Hazel	Bird's Wing
		" Hook-tip	776
Sacraria	Vestal	" Oak	165
Sagittata	Marsh Carpet	Scalloped Shell	778
Salicis	Lesser Belle	Scarce Arches	624
Salicaria	Red Twin-spot Carpet	" Black Arches	Scarce Black Arches
Salicata	Striped Twin-spot Carpet	" Blackneck	171
Salicis (type)	Knot Grass	" Bordered Straw	535
" Sallow	White Satin	" Brocade	496
" Kitten	460	" Burnished Brass	Beautiful Arches
Sambucaria	Swallow-tailed (moth)	" Chocolate-tip	513
Sambucata	" " "	" Dagger	125
Sandbergi	Autumnal Moth	" Footman	217
Sand Dart	238	" Forester	201
Sandy Carpet	677	" Green Silver Lines	845
" Rivulet	Sandy Carpet	" Hook-tip	Scarce Silver Lines
Sanguinaria	Vestal	" Marbled	162
Sanio (sannio)	Clouded Buff	" Marbled Green (doubtful if British)	501
Saponaria	Bordered Gothic	+ " Scarce Merveille du Jour	224 (not shown by "South")
Satellite	468	" Peacock (moth)	207
Satellitia	Satellite		Sharp-angled Peacock
Satin	White Satin		

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Scarce Prominent	120	Semibrunnea	Tawny Pinion
" Pug	720	Semimarginata	Oak Eggar
" Sallow	Pale-lemon Sallow	Semivirga	Miller
" Silver Lines	174	Senex	Round-winged Muslin
" Silver Y	521	Septaria	Black Mountain Moth
" Tissue	623	September Thorn	771
" UMBER	792	Seraphim	618
" Vapourer	136	Serena	Broad-banded White
Scarlet Tiger	186	Sericea	Northern Footman
Scintula	Scalloped Hook-tip	Sericealis	Straw Dot
Scolioformis	Welsh Clearwing	Sericearia	Satin "Beauty" ("Carpet")
Scotopacina	Slender Brindle	Sericeata	Green Pug
Scorched Carpet	758	Serrata	Great Prominent
" Underwing	Scorched Wing	Serrina	Beaded Chestnut
" Wing	781	Setaceous Hebrew Character	258
Scotch Annulet	820	Seven Spot Ermine	Muslin
" Brindled Beauty	Rannoch Brindled Beauty	Sexalata	Small Seraphim
" (or Mountain) Burnet	837	Sexalisata	" "
" Burnet (of "W. E.	Slender Scotch Burnet	Sexpunctata	New Forest Burnet
" Kirby," achillea)	Northern Eggar	Shaded Broad-bar (limitata)	604
Scotch Eggar	Cousin German	" " Pug	Grey Pine Carpet
" Rustic	Broad-bordered White Underwing	Shark	726
" Underwing	Grey Pine Carpet	Sharp-angled Carpet	482
Scotica	Juniper Carpet	" " Peacock	668
" "	Light Knot Grass	Shears (compta)	788
" "	Poplar Lutestring	" (dentina)	Varied Coronet
" "	Yellow Horned	Shell	294
" "	Water Betony	Shetlandica	Yellow Shell
Scrophularia	Spotted Clover	Shore Wainscot	Silver-ground Carpet
Scutosa	Single Dotted Wave	Short-cloak Carpet	399
Scutolata	Common Rustic	Short-cloaked	Cloaked Carpet
Secalis	Deep-brown Dart	Shoulder Stripe	167
Sedi	Turnip	" " Carpet	688
Segetum			Shoulder Stripe

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Shoulder-striped Wainscot	401	Slender-striped Rufous	749
Shuttle-shaped Dart	230	Treble-bar	Treble-bar
Sicula	Scarce	" Carpet	759
Signata	Dew	Sloe Angle Shades	367
Silacenta	Small Phoenix	Small Argent and Sable	667
Silago	Pink-barred Sallow	Autumnal Carpet	653
Silky Wainscot	383	Black Arches	165
Silky Wave	572	Blood-vein	587
Silver Barred	503	Brindled Beauty	797
" Cloud	312	Chocolate-tip	126
" 8 Moth	Golden Plusia	Clouded Brindle	335
Silver-ground Carpet	662	Dark Yellow Underwing	488
Silver Hook	504	Dotted Buff	420
Silver-striped Hawk	95	Dusty Wave	568
Silver V	Ni	Eggar	151
" Y	520	Elephant	97
Silvery Arches	280	Emerald	557
Similis	Yellow-tail	Engrailed (crepuscularia)	814 ("South" includes as var of Engrailed, bistortata)
Simulans	Dotted Rustic	Fan-foot	539
Simulata	Chestnut-coloured Carpet	Fan-footed Wave	577
Sinelinea	Penn's Wainscot	Grass Emerald	560
Single-barred Rivulet	Barred Rivulet	Lappet	157
" Dotted Wave	578	Mallow	Shaded Broad-bar
Sinuata	Royal Mantle	Marbled	500
Siterata	Red-green Carpet	Mottled Willow	419
Six-belted Clearwing	864	Phoenix	627
" -spot Burnet	842	Purple Barred	507
" -striped Rustic	267	Quaker	431
Slender Brindle	350	Ranunculus	305
" Clouded Brindle	Slender Brindle	Red-belted Clearwing	Red-belted Clearwing
" Pug	731	Rivulet	676
" Scotch Burnet (achilleæ)	838 ("South," vol. 2, page 335, plate 1)	Rufous	382
" -striped Carpet	Slender-striped Rufous	" Wainscot	Small Rufous

Moths.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Small Scallop	592	Speckled Footman	188
" Seraphim	619	" Pug (scabiosata, piperata)	Shaded Pug
" Square Spot	266	" " (albipunctata)	White-spotted Pug
" Wainscot	385	" " Wood	Speckled Yellow
" Waved Umber	751	" " Yellow	786
" White Wave	693	Spectacle	523
" Yellow Underwing	490	Sphecoformis	White-barred Clearwing
" " Wave	694	Sphegiformis	" "
Samaragdaria	Essex Emerald	Sphinx	Sprawler
Smoky Wainscot	395	Spinach	632
" Wave	589	Spinachia	Spinach
Snout	546	+Spinifera (one Isle of Man, August, 1869, "South," vol. 1, page 217).	250 (no English name)
Sobrina	Cousin German	Spinula	Chinese Character
Sobrinata	Juniper Pug	Splendens	Broom
Socia	Pale Pinion	Spoliata	Riband Wave
Sociata	Common Carpet	Sponsa	Dark Crimson Underwing
Sodorensium	Mottled Beauty	Spotted Buff	Buff Ermine
Solaris	Pale Shoulder	" Clover	494
Solidaginis	Golden-rod Brindle	" Muslin	Muslin
Somniculosa	Nonconformist	" Sulphur	508
Sordida	Large Nutmeg	Sprawler	361
Sordidata	July Highflyer	Spring Usher	791
Sorocula	Orange Footman	Spurge Hawk	92
Southern Wainscot (straminea)	396	Square Spot	816
" " (putrescens)	Devonshire Wainscot	Square-spot Dart	235
Spadicea (late type)	Chestnut	" Rustic	269
Spadicaria	Dark Chestnut	Square-spotted Clay	262
Spanbergi	Red Twin-spot Carpet	Stabilis	Common Quaker
Sparganii	Orange	Star-wort	481
Sparsaria	Webb's Wainscot	Statice	Forester
Sparsata	Dentated Pug	Steinerti	Alder
Spartata	" "		
Speckled Beauty	Streak		
	810		

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Stellatarum	Humming-bird Hawk	Striped Twin-spot Carpet	653
Stentzii	New Forest Burnet	" Wainscot	397
Stevensata	Tamarisk Pug	Suasa	Dog's Tooth
Stigmatica	Square-spotted Clay	Subacrata	Green Pug
†Stolida (one Sept. 23, 1903, Dartmouth, Devon. " South," vol. 2, page 77)	526 (no English name)	Sub-angled Wave	585
Stout Dart	245	Subciliata	Maple Pug
Straminata	Dotted Border Wave	Subfasciaria	Grass Rivulet
Straminea (type)	Southern Wainscot	Subfulvata	Tawny-speckled Pug
" "	Yellow-line Quaker	Subfusca	Heart and Club
Stramineola	Dingy Footman	Subhastata	Common Pug
Stranger	295 Oak Beauty	Sublunaria	Argent and Sable
Strataria	833	Subnigra	Lunar Thorn
Straw Belle	Dingy Footman	Subnotata	Reddish Light Arches
Straw-coloured Footman	506	Subochracea	Dark Chestnut
Straw Dot	328	Subrosea	Plain Pug
" Underwing	613	" "	Scotch Burnet
Streak	White-line Dart	Subseque	Rosy Marsh
Streaked Dart	Southern Wainscot	Subsericeata	Birch Mocha
" Wainscot	Sub-angled Wave	Subspadicea (of "Staudinger")	Rosy Wave
" Wave	691	Subtristata	Lunar Yellow Underwing
Streamer	Feathered Footman	Subtusa	Satin Wave
Striata	Old Lady	Subumbrata (late type)	Dark Chestnut
" "	Common Emerald	" "	Common Carpet
Strigata	Sub-angled Wave	Succenturiata	Olive
Strigilaria	Grass Wave	Suffumata	Dwarf Pug
Strigillaria	Marbled Minor	Suffuruncula	Shaded Pug
Strigilis	Marsh Dagger	Suffusa	Bordered Pug
Strigosa	Small Black Arches	" "	Water Carpet
Strigula (type)	True Lover's Knot	" "	Rosy Minor
" "	94	" "	Beautiful Carpet
Striped Hawk	480	" "	Brown-line Bright-eye
" Lychnis		" "	Chestnut
		" "	Common Wainscot
		" "	Conformist

Moths.	REFER TO :—	Moths.	REFER TO :—
Suffusa (late type)	Dark Sword Grass	Taminata	White-pinion Spotted
"	Early Grey	Taraxaci	Rustic
"	Golden-rod Brindle	Tarsicrinalis	Fan-foot
"	Grey Chi	Tarsicrinatus	"
"	Lesser-spotted Pinion	Tarsipennalis	"
"	Light Knot Grass	Tawny and Brown Swift	Orange Swift
"	Red-line Quaker	Tawny-barred Angle	789
"	Small Dark Yellow Underwing	Tawny Pinion	469
Sulphuralis	Spotted Sulphur	" Shears	303
Sundevalli	Coronet	" Speck	Tawny Speckled Pug
+Superstes (doubtful if British.	415 (no English name)	" Speckled Pug	725.
" "South," vol. 1, page 317)		" Wave	588
Suspecta	Suspected	Temerata	Clouded Silver
Suspected	444	Tempestivata	Double-striped Pug
Sussex Wainscot	381 (not shown by "South")	Templi	Brindled Ochre
Swallow Prominent	110	Tenebrata	Small Yellow Underwing
Swallow-tailed (Moth)	780	Tenebrosa	Brown Rustic
Sweet Gale	218	Tentaculalis	Fan-foot
Sword Grass	476	Tenuiata	Slender Pug
Sycamore	210	Tephрина	Light Feathered Rustic
" Tussock	Sycamore	Terminalis	Cloaked Minor
Sylvia (type)	Rannoch Looper	Tersata	Fern
Sylvata (late type)	Clouded Magpie	Testacea (type)	Floenced Rustic
"	Waved Carpet	"	July Highflyer
Sylvina	Orange Swift	Testacea	Waved Carpet
Sylvinus	" "	Testata	Chevron
Syringaria	Lilac Beauty	Testudo	Festoon
Tanialis	White-line Snout	Tetra	Mouse
Tenata	Barred Carpet	Tetralunaria	Purple Thorn
Tabaniformis	Clear Underwing	Thalassina	Pale-shouldered Brocade
Tamariscia (no English name)	Page 122, after "Y." 735	Thompsoni	Grey Arches
Tamarisk Pug (stevensata	741 ("South," vol. 2, page 249)	Three Humped	114
ultima)		Thrift Clearwing	865
		Thulei	Ingrailed Clay

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Thulensis	Ghost	Trepidaria	Black Mountain Moth
Thules	Garden Carpet	Triangle	849
"	Grass Rivulet	Triangulum	Double Square-spot
Thyme Pug	706	Tricuspis	Antler
Thymistria	Common Emerald	Tridens	Dark Dagger
Tiger	Garden Tiger	Trifasciata	May Highflyer
Tiliaria	Canary-shouldered Thorn	Trifolii (type)	Five-spot Burnet
Tillæ	Lime Hawk	" "	Grass Eggar
Tincta	Least Minor	" "	Nutmeg
" (type)	Silvery Arches	Trigeminata	Treble Brown Spot
Tiny Snout	Marsh Oblique-barred	Trigrammica	Treble Lines
Tipuliformis	Currant Clearwing	Trilinea	" "
Tissue	622	Trilinearia	Clay Triple-lines
Tityus	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk	Trilopha	Three Humped
Toadflax Pug	699	Trilophus	" "
Togata (type)	Cloaked Pug	Trimacula	Marbled Brown
"	Pink-barred Sallow	Tripartita	Spectacle
Tooth-stripe	Early Tooth-striped	Triplasia (as used by "South")	Dark Spectacle
Tortrix	Large Marbled Tortrix	"	Spectacle
"	"	Triple-spotted Clay	260
Torva	Large Dark Prominent	Pug	716
Trabealis	Spotted Sulphur	"	Triple-spotted Pug
Tragopogonis	Mouse	Trisignaria	" "
Transparent Burnet	836	Trisignata	Small Argent and Sable
Transversata	Dark Umber	Tristata	White-line Dart
Trapezaria	Scalloped Oak	Tritici	Large Dark Prominent
Trapezina	Dun-bar	Tritophus (type)	Three Humped
Treble-bar	611	" (late type)	239
" Brown Spot	579	True Lover's Knot	Common Marbled Carpet
" Lines	411	Truncata	Rivulet
Trec Lackey	Lackey	Turbaria	Double Line
Trec-lichen Beauty	225	Turca	Marsh Oblique-barred
Tremula	Swallow Prominent	Turfosalis	226
Trepida	Great Prominent	Turnip	

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Tutti	Six-spot Burnet	Unicolorata	Common Heath
Twin-spot Carpet	655	"	Dark Marbled Carpet
Twin-spotted Quaker	435	"	Rivulet
" Wainscot	379	"	Striped Twin-spot Carpet
Typhae	Bulrush Wainscot	Unidentaria	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet
Typica	Gothic	Unidentata	" "
" "	Clouded Magpie	Unifasciata	Barred Rivulet
Ulnata	Lappet	" (late type)	Haworth's Minor
Ulmifolia	Tamarisk Pug	Uniformata	Annulet
Ultimaria	Silky Wainscot	Uniform Rustic	Small Clouded Brindle
Ulvæ	Bordered Sallow	Unilinea	Fox
Umbra	Brown Rustic	Unilobata	Galium Carpet
Umbratica (? type)	Shark	Union Rustic	336
" "	Six-striped Rustic	Unipuncta	Twin-spotted Wainscot
Umbrorsa	Sharp-angled Carpet	Unipuncta (type)	White Speck
Unangulata	Small Clouded Brindle	Unspotted Pug	Angle-barred Pug
Unanimis	Silver Hook	Upsilon	Dingy Shears
Unca	" "	Urtice (late type)	Spectacle
Uncana	414	" (type)	Water Ermine
Uncertain	Silver Hook	V. (Moth)	827
Uncula	Large Marbled Tortrix	Vaccinii	Chestnut
Undulanus	Scalloped Shell	Valerianata	Valerian Pug
Undulata	Barred Hook-tip	Valerian Pug	728
Unguicula	" Sallow	Valligera	Archer's Dart
Unicolor	Buff Footman	Vanadis	Scotch Burnet
"	Buttoned Snout	Vapourer	137
"	Centre-barred Sallow	Variata	Grey Pine Carpet
"	Chestnut	Varied Coronet	300
"	Dot	Variegata	Brindled Green
"	Dotted Chestnut	" (late type)	Plumed Prominent
"	Flounced Chestnut	" "	Small Dark Yellow Underwing
"	Waved Umber	Varleyata	Magpie
"		V-ata	V-Pug

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Vauaria	V (moth)	Virgularia	Small Dusty Wave
Vau-nigraria	"	Viridaria (type)	Green Carpet
+Vau-nigrum	Index under Black V-moth	"	Small Purple Banded
Velleda	Map-winged Swift	Viridata	Grass Emerald
Venosa	Beaded Chestnut	Viridis	Forester
" (late type)	Powdered Wainscot	Vitalbata	Small Waved Umber
Venosata	Netted Pug	Vitelina	Delicate
Venustula	Rosy Marbled	Vittata	Oblique Carpet
Verbasci	Mullein	+V-nigrum	Index under Black V-moth
Vernaria	Small Emerald	V-Pug	744
Versicolor	Kentish Glory	Vulgata	Common Pug
Vespertaria	Dark Bordered Beauty	Walker	White Ermine
Vespiforme	Clear Underwing	Water Betony	479
Vespiformis	Yellow-legged Clearwing	Carpet	645
Vestal	600	" Ermine	177
Vestigialis	Archer's Dart	Wauaria	V (moth)
Vetulata	Brown Scallop	Wavaria	"
Vetusta	Red Sword Grass	Waved Black	537
Vicie	New Forest Burnet	" Carpet	695
Viduaria	Speckled Beauty	" Umber	803
Villica	Cream-spot Tiger	Weaver's Wave	565
Viminalis	Minor Shoulder-knot	Webb's Wainscot	377
Viminata	Valerian Pug	Welsh Clearwing	856
Vine Hawk	Silver-striped Hawk	" Wave	659
Vine's Rustic	417	White-barred Clearwing	857
Vinula	Puss	White-blotched Carpet	Broken-barred Carpet
Viper's Bugloss	304	White Colon	285
Viretata	Yellow-barred Brindle	" Dot	White Point
Virga	Dark Dagger	" Ermine	176
Virgata	Golden-rod Brindle	" Letter (Moth)	White Marked
" (type)	Mottled Grey	White-line Dart	234
"	Oblique Striped	" Rustic	Uncertain
"	Old Lady	" Snout	549
Virgaureata	Golden-rod Pug		

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
White-marked	427	Wood Tiger	181
White-pinion Spotted	760	Wormwood	485
Wave	White-pinion Spotted	" Pug	709
White-point	407	Xanthographa	Square-spot Rustic
White Prominent	117	Xanthomista	Black-banded
Satin	143	Xerampelina	Centre-banded Sallow
White-speck	404		
White-spot	299	Yellow-banded Brindle	617
Coronet	White-spot	Belle	834
Marbled	Marbled White-spot	" -banded Clearwing	Yellow-legged Clearwing
White-spotted Pinion	441	" Horned	134
Pug	713	" -legged Clearwing	860
White Streak	White-line Snout	" -line Quaker	452
" Stripe	Sharp-angled Carpet	" Marbled Carpet	Common Marbled Carpet
Wave	Common White Wave	" -ringed Carpet	661
Wild Arrach	Orache	" Shell	683
† " Pine-tree Lappet, pini (one	(" South," vol. 1, page 106)	" -tail	141
Norwich, July, 1809, and		" Underwing	Large Yellow Underwing
larva Richmond Park before		" Wave	Small Yellow Wave
1773)		Xpsilon (type)	Dark Sword Grass
Wild Thyme Pug	Thyme Pug	" (late type)	Dingy Shears
Willow Beauty	805		Buff Ermine
" Clearwing	Red-tipped Clearwing		Pebble Prominent
Winter	620		Nonconformist
Wismariensis	Silky Wainscot	Zatima	Page 122, after "Y." 347
Wood Carpet	Broad-bordered White Underwing	Ziczac	Belted Beauty
Woodiaata	665	Zinckenii	Seraphim
Wood Leopard	Annulet	Zollikoferi (no English name)	
" Swift	Leopard	Zonaria	
	Orange Swift	Zonata	



ERRATA.

Page 34, Barred Carpet, for Augustifasciata, read Angustifasciata.

„ 56, Ear, for genetalia, read genitalia.

„ 56, Early Grey, for lithoriza, read lithorhiza.

„ 70, July Highflyer, for Cinerata, read Cinereata.

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